

# THE ATHENÆUM

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1902.

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LITERATURE

*Principles of Class Teaching.* By J. J. Findlay, Ph.D. (Macmillan & Co.)

Those who remember Dr. Findlay's valuable plea for the study of education as a separate subject, which appeared in the second volume of Mr. Sadler's 'Special Reports,' will be prepared to be interested in this book. But we are not sure that the study of education as a separate subject makes it permissible to give definite pronouncements on disputed points in other sciences.

The preface is a plea for education as a science. Social sciences cannot win uniform acceptance, "because each exponent is compelled to start from certain fundamental premises." This is true, but we think that Dr. Findlay too easily admits the claim of the natural-science man that his knowledge is a solid and coherent body, dependent on no initial assumptions whatever. We agree that theory and practice, science and art, cannot usefully be divorced.

An introduction furnishes us with some wise limitations as to the technical scope of the term "education." One point needs selection for critical comment:—

"Doubtless, a pupil will behave very differently when alone and when one of a group of thirty, but he is himself after all; and the methods by which his single mind is guided are the methods by which the thirty minds must be guided."

But is he himself after all? Either for better or for worse, the consideration of the modifications which take place when in the company of others is vital, if class teaching is to be rightly directed.

The second section deals with the question of curriculum in general, in which one expects to find much highly debatable material. We shall, however, refer not so much to the necessary conflict of ideals, which in such a subject is inevitable, as to matters on which there is some body of educated agreement. "The child is ready to be interested in almost anything that

comes to hand." This is not Dr. Findlay's statement, but he opposes it with one which reads very like it: "The child has no power of selection. He will drink poison as readily as water when he is thirsty. He will imitate everything that appeals to eyes and ears." Surely it is generally admitted that there is a selectiveness, at least in all developing mental life, and the reason why we check the spontaneous activities of the school child is not that he will not select, but that he selects those activities which are not likely to be of the greatest value in his adult life.

The author is amusingly critical on the never-ending additions to the curriculum in which the nineteenth century was so fertile. "Probably in the course of centuries the child will develop greater mental powers and be better able to meet the demands of progress." We do not know that there is any actual evidence for this, and dominant biology withdraws the sanction which the use-inheritance theory used to give.

Dr. Findlay is rightly severe upon the "faculty psychology" which has found a resting-place in training schools for teachers. We can speak feelingly on the irritation we have experienced when asking for the educational reason of particular methods. "Oh, it trains observation"; "Oh, it trains the imagination," are the answers we have received from time to time. But, whilst one fully admits that the faculty theory constitutes no true explanation, there is a sense in which it is useful for classificatory purposes. We need to use such terms as "observation," "imagination," "memory," and to use them, too, with constant and definite signification. We shall not overcome the difficulty by vague talk about developing "all the powers," or exercising the "intelligence," of the child; the word "powers" is not very unlike "faculties," and the word "intelligence" happens to be one which has no definite signification at all.

We have all the old difficulties—atomism on the one side and apperception on the other, the author favouring the latter. "A new piece of knowledge, in order to be knowledge, can only be so by right of kinship with what is already in possession." This is largely true; but there are new departures, there are isolated facts. The stock-in-trade of the "associationist"—perception, observation, memory, conception—has given place in Herbartian method to interest, apperception, correlation, self-activity, which the unsophisticated might incline to regard as additional "faculties."

We are not much advanced by being told that we must acknowledge the "final supremacy of the ethical ideal"; or that we must achieve "the ideal life for the child as he lives and moves in the world wherein he is born"; or that the demands of time and space compel the child "towards a narrowing circle of pursuits which will make him at once happy in himself and useful to his fellows." To follow "the ethical ideal" is doubtless good counsel, but which shall we follow? It is just because our varying ethical ends compete for mastery that "the ideal life for the child" is a problem and not an ascertainable goal. The conflict of ideals is

again manifest in the antagonism between individual happiness and social utility. We cannot, because education is a separate subject, easily assume decisions not warranted in the present state of the social sciences. The author's practical direction, however, is a good one. He thinks that concentration needs emphasis, and abandons the theory of harmonious development. He also justly criticizes the exaggerated demand for correlation which is made by the later Herbartians.

The next section deals with the "pursuits selected for class teaching." We are reminded that writers usually plan these "on a subjective basis invented for the special purpose of supporting their theory. The effort here proposed is to treat the enquiry objectively." The first great distinction is that between Work and Play. Dr. Findlay thinks that this distinction is "between pursuits which involve effort and those which are undertaken by way of reaction from effort." The distinction, however, is hardly as simple as this, as a moment's reflection may show, if we remember the effort exerted, to give one instance only, in many kinds of sport. We cannot follow the apparent distinction which is made between the humanist and the man of science in reference to their methods of arriving at knowledge (p. 61). We agree that "we cannot rightly cripple the activity of the mind by binding it down at every point to sense impressions." Over-concretion is a peculiarly modern error.

"The earth and they that dwell therein is our field of study, and nothing less than this appears before the eyes of the growing child." There is an echo here of Prof. James's "big, booming, buzzing universe," and the same criticism applies; the selectiveness of the growing unit is overlooked.

In the section on 'Physical Recreation' we have an indication, as seems evident from recent German experiment, that rest, and not violent exertion, is the real recuperator.

We are inclined to think that, here and there, the author neglects the evolutionary aspect of human life. "The child of ten is quick to take up and retain instruction, for he is like an empty vessel ready to be filled from every fountain." "But there is no decay, for the totality of memories stored in the adult mind far transcends the utmost acquisition of the child." This will not do; there is the same lack of the guiding conception of developmental change which we have noted before. There is decay both of physical and mnemonic elements; there is superposition of the new upon the old. If not, evolution is a dream, and modern biology discredited.

We agree with the author in his plea for moderation in curricula. He notes how "determined is the present age to force every possible study into the Time-Table." He deprecates this state of things, but we are a little doubtful if the argument is really helped by the reminder that "you cannot pour a quart into the pint pot." Nor is his objection to a child "changing from one class to another every three months" seriously supported by the fact that "a rolling stone gathers no moss."

The next section deals with curriculum for each period of school life. We have a critical appreciation of Pestalozzi and



Froebel, but we think that Froebel himself would have objected to have the "spirit of his work" divorced from his "devices" and method. It is Froebel's excessive naturalism to which his opponents object, as well as the particular devices which bear his name. A good kindergarten, it seems, will give "little positive knowledge, but a ferment of interest will have been set up." This notion is found everywhere in modern pedagogy. We are aware that the relations between interest and knowledge have not yet been very definitely worked out by psychologists, but we think that there is a sufficiently close connexion between them to make this pedagogy doubtful.

We must limit our reference to the chapters on primary and secondary school curricula to two extracts with which we cordially agree. Speaking of the primary school, the author says:—

"It would be a mistake to introduce a second language, unless it was proved that the pupils had gained a thorough mastery over the native tongue; the safer course would be, in most districts of England at the present day, to spend these remaining years of school life in the reading of sound modern literature bearing upon the various studies described above, in learning by heart passages of great merit, and in writing essays upon themes arising from these topics."

And of the secondary school:—

"The Board of Education has commenced to differentiate a little between types of curricula adapted to the varying needs of secondary pupils, but it has made the capital mistake of requiring the specialisation in science and art studies to commence far too early: thus a 'School of Science' is created which is called a Secondary School, and teaches pupils of Secondary School age, but lacks many of the distinctive qualities essential to a liberal education, because it insists upon a precocious attention to special studies, and ignores the need for gradual increase in specialisation."

The chapter on 'The Acquirement of Knowledge' is well worth reading. We learn incidentally that "knowledge fades and dies when it is not made use of." Certainly, but we read before that "there is no decay." "Nihil est in intellectu, quod non fuerit in sensu," but the rejoinder "Sed intellectus ipse" is overlooked. Nor must we forget, in defence of "cramming," that much of our knowledge in the examination of life is required for temporary purposes.

The dialogue between the old and the new teacher on the lesson in Euclid is delightful; but Euclid is a logical system, not merely a practical geometry. Then follows a discussion of the Herbartian steps. Those who have been compelled to read the notes of lessons, in parallel columns of "matter" and "method," so dear to students in training, would perhaps readily welcome a change. A recent text-book for teachers "follows Herbart's 'Steps' in this order, Preparation, Presentation, Assimilation, Application or Association, and Recapitulation." Dr. Findlay follows this order too, but we are at one with him in hoping that the old formalism may not simply be replaced by a new one. He suggests that a good method of preparation is for the teacher, now and again, to write out what he intends to say, what he intends to do, and what answers he expects to his questions. This is laborious, but fruitful; and some attempt in this

direction was made by the teachers who exhibited home-made science apparatus in this year's annual exhibition of the London School Board.

An interesting chapter on 'Class Management' closes a book which will be found stimulating and suggestive, and will, in these respects, have fulfilled the aim of the author.

*The Origin and Propagation of Sin: being the Hulsean Lectures delivered before the University of Cambridge in 1901-2.* By F. R. Tennant. (Cambridge, University Press.)

THOUGH the title of this book has a Darwinian flavour, the writer will have nothing to do with heredity in his account of the origin of sin. Original sin in the living, transmitted from the first parents who fell from a state of righteousness, is neither a fact, it appears, nor a satisfactory theory. Sin is universal in individual experience, but the inheritance of it destroys the idea of responsibility in conduct, and the sinner, so far as constrained by the inheritance, is not guilty. These conclusions are no new discoveries in the domain of theology, and Mr. Tennant does not claim that they are novel. An explanation, however, must be given of sin as a constant factor in experience, and it is here that he offers what he terms a "new suggestion." "For us," he says,

"there has emerged an alternative view of man's original condition. What if he were flesh before spirit; lawless, impulse-governed organism, fulfilling as such the nature necessarily his and therefore the life God willed for him in his earliest age, until his moral consciousness was awakened to start him, heavily weighted with the inherited load, not, indeed, of abnormal and corrupted nature, but of non-moral and necessary animal instinct and self-assertive tendency, on that race-long struggle of flesh with spirit and spirit with flesh, which for us, alas! becomes but another name for the life of sin?"

The "new suggestion," then, is that evil rises in a man through the conflict between the inherited organic nature and a moral law which he gradually discerns. Mr. Tennant tells his readers that Prof. Pfeleiderer is the only support he is able to find in favour of this view to which he has been led. It is difficult to say where precisely the novelty lies in this view or "new suggestion." It is not to be found in the idea that man is non-moral till his moral consciousness is awakened. Darwin recognized the awakening of the moral consciousness when he said that animals with social instincts would acquire a moral sense as soon as their intellectual powers had become developed, like those in man. The novelty is not to be found in the struggle of flesh and spirit. Mr. Bradley, to take a modern writer, finds the essence of morality in the victory of the "self which is formal will" over the "empirical self." Mr. Tennant is not unacquainted with Mr. Bradley's 'Ethical Studies.' In one reference to that book he gives a strange interpretation of the idea of evolution. Certainly Mr. Bradley does not say, "The word has no meaning unless what is there at the beginning is not there at the end."

Mr. Tennant, having found that sin is in the individual, not in the race, proceeds to

show that sin is not committed through necessity, otherwise God would be the source of evil. We are told that when we speak of the race as an organism and attribute to it a life, a will, or a sinfulness of its own, we use the mode of rhetoric. It is said that "apart from being merely the sum of its individuals the race is but an abstraction." Having said so, why does Mr. Tennant affirm that "the tribal self preceded the personal self," and that this fact enables us to see that the idea of moral personality emerged extremely late in human thought? The doctrine of God in relation to evil is thus stated: "Responsibility for the possibility of moral evil and for the opportunities for its realization lies with God: responsibility for the actuality of moral evil lies with man." This theory may perhaps save thought from the conclusion that God is the author of evil; and there may be satisfaction in the idea that the Biblical doctrine, that God worketh in us both to will and to do of His good pleasure, simply means that "He reveals the ideal, supplies the inspiration, prepares the heart: but the activity which responds, and accepts, which does the real warring against the flesh, is ours." Mr. Tennant sees that the objection may be made that he limits the action of God. He admits the objection, explains the limitation as the self-limitation of God, and views it as a mark of the highest power and of love. Further, he asserts that the self-limitation is the outcome of the divine will, and is not an inner necessity of God's being. Mr. Tennant's theory limits God's action, and then he escapes from the difficulty by saying that the limitation is self-imposed. Again, we are asked to believe that "man's condition denotes, on our theory of sin, a fall from the divine intention, a parody of God's purpose in human history, though not a fall from an actual state of original righteousness." We in turn are entitled to ask what is the divine intention, what is God's purpose, and we are not told what it is or how we are to discover it. And we are to believe that God is a being whose intention is not carried out, whose purpose is parodied. Mr. Tennant does not assume that there is a special revelation to make known the will of God, and therefore he cannot define it apart from its manifestation in that which is, apart from our experience. And if in experience there is to be found the proof that the purpose of a divine being has been parodied, then that being is not God. Mr. Tennant will not with Leibniz make evil "teleologically necessary to the best of worlds," nor with the neo-Hegelian make it an "essential moment in the life of God"; but he accepts a theory which arbitrarily places a limit on the action of God, and finally destroys the very idea of God by postulating that His purpose can be parodied.

A frank confession is made that the theory of the origin of sin is not in accordance with St. Paul's belief in "a historical Adam," or with the Old Testament narrative. Mr. Tennant, however, is anxious to preserve the Christian doctrine. Though sin may be traced back, he says, to a transgression of a sanction not recognized as divine, it is none the less for us "a deliberate grieving of the Holy Spirit." And, as "the realization of our better self" is "a stupen-

dously difficult task," there is still "man's crying need of grace and his capacity for a Gospel of Redemption." It is admitted that redemption requires to be defined "somewhat differently than [*sic*] in the terms to which we have long been used," but there is no hint regarding the method of supplying grace or as to the character of redemption. It may be pointed out, however, that it is usual to base the need of grace and of redemption on the fact that "the realization of our better self" is not merely a difficult task, but even an impossible one. Mr. Tennant, therefore, in the exposition of his doctrine of sin, should have made more than a passing reference to grace and redemption.

*Sport and Politics under an Eastern Sky.*  
By the Earl of Ronaldshay, F.R.G.S.  
(Blackwood & Sons.)

THIS volume, printed in excellent type and well illustrated by reproductions from photographs taken by the author, is divided into two parts: the first describing a fairly extensive journey to Kashmir, the valley of the upper waters of the Indus, and the borders of Tibet in search of game; the second being an account of the route from Quetta through Baluchistan to Sistan, and thence homewards by way of Persia. These travels occupied the greater part of two years—roughly, from February, 1899, till March, 1901. A portion of the time, some six months, the author spent at Simla as a member of Lord Curzon's personal staff. This experience, unusual for ordinary travellers, ought to have been of special advantage; for at Simla the Viceroy's household, apart from social pleasures, meet, and may profit by the acquaintance of, the most distinguished men of their day in India. From their conversation a young man, intelligent and full of activity, may learn much, and, if he sets about it properly, is sure to have his plans of travel and discovery influentially assisted.

Of Part I. it is unnecessary to say much, Rawalpindi and Kashmir being now as well known and as accessible as many parts of Europe; but the journey, having been made at the close of the nineteenth century, is interesting as showing the greatly increased facilities for travel, whilst the record has the freshness due to first impressions. Moreover, Lord Ronaldshay entered Kashmir at an unusual season of the year: he reached Bombay on February 11th, 1899, Rawalpindi on February 27th, and arrived at Srinagar two days later. Formerly travellers postponed arrival for nearly two months, partly because they could not help themselves, as the Maharaja closed the country in winter to European visitors, and leave to officers was usually restricted within the period between April 15th and October 15th; and partly because the passes were not considered open till the snow had to a great extent disappeared. The latter is at any rate a good reason for delay, because of the danger from storm and avalanches, not merely to the traveller, but mainly to his involuntary companions, man and beast, who carry his luggage. A traveller has no right to risk their lives simply to secure the first choice of shooting-ground, and formerly he could scarcely do so; now, appar-

ently, restrictions are removed, possibly because of improvement in the roads and places of shelter.

Considerations of this sort postponed immediate departure, for the Zoji La, though by no means one of the highest passes, is dangerous in bad weather, and a fortnight was spent in and around the Wángat valley looking for stags. Though no great success was obtained, yet a preliminary trip of this sort is invaluable before undertaking longer journeys; weak points in arrangements are discovered, and these and other wants may be supplied before leaving shops and other conveniences. Srinagar was left on March 14th, the route followed being by the Sind valley. The Zoji pass was successfully traversed, though not without risk to the coolies, who carried 50 lb. apiece, a heavy load in deep, soft snow; and eventually the Basha nullah across the Indus was reached. There ibex was stalked with moderate success, and after some time so spent the author proceeded to Leh and Hanle in search of specimens of the sheep family and of the Tibetan antelope and gazelle. Thence a diversion was made beyond the Chang Chenmo river across the Marsemik pass (18,420 ft.), and so back to Leh and Srinagar.

Here, apparently in October or November, a pleasant rest in comparative civilization was enjoyed, and then the author set forth once more on the road to Gilgit in order to shoot markhor, which, rather than any ibex, deserves the title of "Father of all Goats." There are several varieties: two at least in Kashmir and its dependencies, and another in the Sulaiman range west of the Indus. The Kashmir sorts were bagged, and after a perilous crossing of passes in January, 1900, by reason of snow and cold, the return journey to India was completed.

The trip was fairly successful in regard to sport, though of course trophies were neither so numerous nor so great as those to be got in less frequented parts. The rifles used seem to have been a 400 Express and a magazine Mauser, and the author, very properly, is careful to describe the days on which much labour was expended without success as fully at least as the comparatively few days when fortune was kind. The illustrations to Part I. deserve special mention. They are well chosen, and have the advantage of not being ancient plates already overused.

Of Part II. it may be said that the interest is as different from that of Part I. as are the countries described: in one case magnificent scenery, exhilarating air, and such advantage as being an Englishman confers; in the other, discomfort, dust, and such drawbacks as may befall a stranger in a strange land. Yet these are alleviated by the mere novelty of the routes and by the importance which they may assume as regards trade and the protection of the legitimate interests of our empire. Readers will make acquaintance with Nushki, to which place a line of railway from Quetta is about to be laid, and get a glimpse of recent progress; they will learn why it is a more suitable starting-point for caravans to Sistan than Quetta, and will see by reference to the map how the route will be kept within Baluchistan instead of crossing Afghanistan, and leading to possible com-

plications with that country. Sistan is described, and comparison with Col. C. E. Yate's 'Khurasan and Sistan' may advantageously be made.

Lord Ronaldshay says:—

"To look out over the country from Nasratabad is to gaze over an absolutely flat and deadly uninteresting plain, practically treeless, and, in winter at any rate, of a dirty greyish colour, presenting a mournful picture in monochrome. With the exception of a low range of mountains visible to the west—the Palan Koh—the only hill to be seen is the Koh-i-Khwajah, a low, circular, flat-topped hill of crystalline black rock, about sixteen miles from the capital.....The land we rode over from start to finish was a thick deposit of rich alluvial soil, capable of producing prodigious crops, which must assuredly be the equal if not the superior of the fertile banks of the Nile, a region which it in many respects much resembles. So fertile, indeed, is the soil that the natives as often as not do not even take the trouble to sow their crops, but leave them to perform that office for themselves, and are so indolent and apathetic that they allow by far the greater portion of the land to lie waste, and produce but a tithe of what could be grown with the expenditure of a very small output of labour and capital."

The author then went on by Birjand to Mashhad (Meshed), and has recorded his impressions in a way to which no objection need be taken. Though his style leaves a good deal to be desired, yet there is in the book evidence of the correct observation, energy, and endurance which go far to make a successful traveller and sightseer. His transliteration of Hindustani words is often unfortunate, and emphasizes the need, which we have before expressed, of those without scientific knowledge of the language availing themselves of the assistance of an expert before their books are published. Otherwise, Part II. is a useful contribution to our somewhat scanty sources of information about tracts of country invested at this moment with peculiar interest.

The volume is tastefully bound, having an effective reproduction on the cover of coolies marching through snow; it is furnished with an index and a good map, reproduced by permission of the Royal Geographical Society from that compiled in 1891 by the present Lord Curzon.

*Forus Feasa ar Éirinn* ('The History of Ireland'). By Geoffrey Keating, D.D. Vol. I. Edited, with Translation and Notes, by David Comyn, M.R.I.A. (Published for the Irish Texts Society by David Nutt.)

MR. COMYN is lucky and yet unlucky. This first volume of his edition of Keating's history is a precious irony: precious for its intrinsic interest, and an irony in the circumstances of its publication. The present writer cannot recall at the moment any other volume of recent years in regard to which the fates have been so peculiarly piquant. Here is a book whose pages on the right hand and on the left appeal (if we leave out of account rare bilingual readers) to two orders of students that might be ages and worlds apart, if we may so express it. One set of pages is Irish, the other English; or, rather, a translation for students—a translation in which the Irish idiom and flavour are largely preserved, the



result to the purely English reader being doubtless odd and strange. But that is not the irony of which we made mention, at least not the whole of it. The work is avowedly for the Irish Texts Society, and possibly for the present will find the majority of its readers amongst the members of that excellent and well-meaning body. Now we have looked through the list of their names at the end of the volume, and we fear that too many of them are not readers or even students of Irish, and consequently the real Keating can be to them little more than a shadow, a something suggestive of Carlyle's "face in the dish-cover." On the other hand, the minds who could really appreciate Shakspeare's greatest Irish literary contemporary are, in the first place, old men and women beyond the Shannon and the Galtees, to some of whom he is a vivid tradition, but to many of whom education in their native language has been denied, and, in the second place, the host of young and adult students trained by the Gaelic League—students for whom the present volume is much too expensive. On the whole, then, Mr. Comyn's work will go into the hands of a circle that cannot fitly appreciate it, while at the same time there is a rising world of readers to whom Keating has become a beloved name, but who must think of this prose as an inaccessible treasure. They have had Keating's poems for the past two years, as these were published in Dublin in an inexpensive edition. Unfortunately they are more difficult reading by far than the prose of the history.

The reader of English alone had better pass Keating by altogether. The very personages and place-names, so musical in themselves, so expressive in their associations to those who know the immemorial Irish traditions, seem odd and uncouth too often (as well as meaningless) in Roman letters. To one who knows nothing of Irish vowel-sounds, or of Irish "aspirated" consonants, their harmonious appeal is lost. The English reader is also almost certain to follow the history itself with coldness, or impatience, or prejudice. It is neither "modern" nor "critical," but in tolerant moods he may deem it naïve. Even if he can overcome the traditions and the bias of years, which persuade him that Ireland before the Norman invasion had no gracious and distinctive civilization, he can scarcely put himself in the position of Keating in sixteenth- and early seventeenth-century Ireland: a scholar and a Churchman, a man who cherished the kindly feeling that the traditions passed down unquestioningly through the ages had a dignity and an appeal all their own. The modern Irish scholar, on the other hand, though he may have grown critical, still sees the spiritual truth that is enshrined in even the legends; while there are passages of another order that touch him as, let us say, the 'Little Flowers of St. Francis' touch nearly all of us. There is much in Keating's pages of deep and positive value as history; there is something, too, which the Irish reader would not boldly say is fact, and yet would shrink from calling fiction. Some of it has drifted down from old sagas that he can never see as a whole; the best was lost in years of havoc and ravage.

Even were Keating of scant value as an

historian, or as a collector of tales and traditions, he would yet be precious simply and solely for his Irish prose. He is the first great figure in the "early-modern" Irish period, showing the language at a striking point of development (though now and then somewhat Latinized). It is, on the whole, much more easily followed by the general Irish reader of to-day than is some of the Gaelic of his successors of the later seventeenth and the eighteenth centuries. But then Keating has been more or less of a standard and an authority since his own day, except, of course, in that hopeless period in the nineteenth century when Irish of any kind was very little written. There have been, as might be expected, considerable developments and changes in the spoken language since his time, and many native speakers of Irish, who are not regular readers of the literature, find parts of Keating "stiff" and unfamiliar; but to the fairly comprehensive reader—beyond certain peculiarities of spelling, some all but obsolete verbs, a few slightly archaic prepositions and other forms—there is nothing particularly strange. Sometimes, curiously enough, where modern writers and speakers use words of Latin origin, Keating, elsewhere a Latinist, has purely Irish terms. His Irish generally is much more mellow than has been sometimes admitted.

Keating's life has yet to be written. In terrible days of Irish history he played a strong and courageous part. When hunted and harassed by the President of Munster he turned an evil fate to good account—in the fastnesses, the glens, and by the fire-sides of the people he collected the traditions and stories of his race for the 'Forus Feasa.' Mr. Comyn's edition is so far conscientious and careful, though a little more in the way of modernization would have been no harm.

*Annibal dans les Alpes.* Par Paul Azan. (Paris, Picard.)

The most interesting point on the title-page is worthy of special note. M. Paul Azan is "Lieutenant au 2<sup>e</sup> Zouaves." We wonder how many of our lieutenants of light infantry would be capable of writing such a book—we had well-nigh added of reading it intelligently. If this kind of man becomes usual in the French army the Prussians had better see to their safety. M. Azan takes up a subject which would long since have been threadbare did not the glamour of a colossal genius, such as Hannibal or Napoleon, always repair the tissue of the problems connected with it, and make them perfectly fresh to every new inquirer. No one knows better than our author how vast is the literature which has grown up round this famous passage of the Alps; he has even supplied a very full bibliography of the subject, in which he enumerates at least three hundred special essays, in addition to the general histories, which touch the subject. Nor does this content him. On the geological side, which is doubtless far the most original part of his work, he has provided another bibliography, chiefly referring to the conditions of the Rhone affluents in Caesar's time, and to consequent explanations of his campaigns, from which he draws some most interesting conclusions for the

elucidation of Polybius. All these researches are backed up by a minute personal examination of the localities in dispute.

It is no wonder that from very early days doubts had arisen about the exact route taken by Hannibal. A little-known fragment of Varro, cited in this book, tells us that even in his day not only were there five passes for troops over the Alps, but also competent generals were not agreed about their relative merits. We will translate:—

"Varro says they can be crossed by five routes: one near the sea through the Ligures; a second by which Hannibal crossed; a third by which Pompeius went to his Spanish war; a fourth by which Hasdrubal came from Gaul into Italy; a fifth which was once possessed by the Greeks, which region is since called the Greek Alps."

Our author also quotes for us the letter of Pompey to the Senate, preserved among the fragments of Sallust, showing that these various passes had been well considered: "Per eas iter aliud, atque Hannibal, nobis opportunius patefecit." Such were the military precautions taken by Mommsen's "drill-sergeant." It is also a curious fact that Hasdrubal's passage excited in its day no remark or comment, though he probably carried a larger army across than his brother. Hannibal's difficulties were no doubt greatly increased by the lateness of the season (October and November). But it is clear that all this labour was of great service to Hasdrubal, and taught him difficulties to be avoided. Perhaps the greatness of Hannibal had much to do with the interest excited by his doings in comparison with those of any other man.

As to the actual pass selected for this first great experiment, M. Azan maintains that the Col du Clapier, a few miles south-west of the Mont Cenis, satisfies the conditions given by our texts most completely. He is, however, most guided by the statement of Polybius that from the summit Hannibal showed his army the plains of Italy, and so roused their spirits and revived their drooping courage. Many authors have thought this a mere rough statement, which only means that some of the officers were shown some vista, where looking down very good eyes could see, or imagine they saw, the promised land. M. Azan finds that on a bare hump near the Clapier pass, not troublesome to reach, a crowd of men can see down the course of the Dora Riparia to the plain far beneath, and this he has verified by his personal experience. He thinks this argument conclusive that he has found the right spot, and we will not gainsay him.

On the upward route he settles several other controversies with great acuteness. The Druentia of Livy, which has of course been translated Durance, and which thus causes considerable difficulties, he argues from philological and strategical reasons to be the Drac, and the great difficulty that Polybius, who always speaks of the Rhone as *the river*, should come to speak of the Isère in the same way, he explains not only by strategical but also by geological reasons. He holds that Hannibal could not possibly have entered the so-called island between the Rhone and the Isère, but must have turned eastward up the left bank of the latter river. In the second part of his book he calls to his aid



natural science, and shows that in the third century B.C. the conditions of the watershed between Chambéry and the Lac de Bourget were widely different, and that much water which now drains north, and so reaches the Rhone, then drained south-west, and passed into the Isère, thus making it the principal river, so rightly called by Polybius.

It is impossible in a notice like this to follow M. Azan into the details, but it is enough to indicate the depth and width of his studies, and the comprehensive way in which he has faced and solved the myriad difficulties of our too scanty texts. His criticism of his predecessors in these researches is lively, but not unkind. Some of them were colonels or generals. If they be still alive they may, perhaps, feel a little sore at being taken to task by a lieutenant. But science knows no ranks, and recognizes no distinctions but the grades of intellect and of learning. On these solid grounds our subaltern is fit to be a leader, to command a regiment or an army of mere officials. He cannot, however, command obedience except by argument, and he must be ready to tolerate keen contradiction. If he is able to lay at rest this venerable dispute he will, indeed, have gained a victory of no ordinary moment.

#### NEW NOVELS.

*The River.* By Eden Phillpotts. (Methuen & Co.)

THE list of books standing to the credit of this writer's name grows steadily, and remains actually as well as nominally to his credit. The source of his inspiration is spacious and wholesome: Dartmoor. He has the ability to handle so fine a subject fitly, and there is no need to caution him against the sin, common to modern novelists, which has its roots in carelessness and superficiality. If Mr. Phillpotts stands in need of any warning it is a caution against affectation and a too insistent self-consciousness. His stories are genuinely dramatic, and have their really big moments. When he reaches these big moments (his theatre is always spacious and rugged), his artistry stands him in good stead, and he never fails to write with commendable simplicity, in true keeping with the seriousness of his subject and the dignity of his backgrounds. But novels, like life, are not made up entirely of crucial moments, and it is in the level stretches, the quiet backwaters, that our author betrays his besetting weakness in the course of whole pages of purple writing, wherein one's quiet enjoyment of his windy, sweet-savoured moorland pictures is broken up and destroyed by the consideration of forced hyperbole, extravagant simile, and strained grandiloquence. But these flaws are no more than steps aside from a good road well travelled. With Dartmoor, the elements, and the simple children of the soil at his hand, Mr. Phillpotts sees the vanity of racking his brain for forced originality of plot. The river Dart dominates this present story, hence its title; and the story, considered as a plot, is as old as the river, or older: the way of a maid with two men, one good and rugged, the other bad and showy. The frontispiece is a picture, presumably reproduced from a photograph, of the hero's moorland home.

It is the least attractive thing in the book, will dispel many a pleasing illusion, and had been better away. The book should prove successful, for the reason that it is worth the perusal of the thoughtful, and yet might well interest the thoughtless.

*Miss Chesterton's Decision.* By Philip Treherne. (Fisher Unwin.)

THIS short novel gives an accurate idea of up-to-date life and conversation amongst those of the upper classes who are morally lax and described as "fast." Though the interest in the story is well maintained, there is nothing remarkable in the plot. At the outset one's breath is nearly taken away by the number of characters that are marshalled forth in the course of a page or two. Few of these take any part in the main story, and are largely antecedent to it. On the other hand, they are liable to confuse the ordinary reader sufficiently to render further reading distasteful. Though the author shows himself to be familiar with the class referred to above, he does not appear to be equally in touch with those of his characters belonging to another sphere. The bazaar which brings together the "upper ten million" forming the society of to-day is well depicted, and some of the characters seem tolerably lifelike. Modern moods and fashions are often cleverly hit off in conversation such as the following:—

"Norah talks of leaving her Art school at Christmas; she hopes never to have a picture in the Academy."

"Why does she send them, then?" queried Tom.

"She only sent this year just to see if her work was good or not. If they had accepted the portraits, Norah would have given up painting."

*The Hole in the Wall.* By Arthur Morrison. (Methuen & Co.)

THE reader who is not without literary taste may be confident of a certain pleasure in store when he sits down to the perusal of a story from the pen of the author of 'Tales of Mean Streets.' In the present volume we have the same careful and exact workmanship which characterized the book just named, with the same meticulous knowledge of the subjects and material dealt with, added to much real picturesqueness, both of matter and of manner, and relieved from the burden of too much sadness and sordidness, which, true though it was to life and to art, made difficult reading for sensitive folk of the Mean Streets volume. To be sure, it may be objected that many of the episodes dealt with in 'The Hole in the Wall' are both mean and blood-curdling, and that Ratcliffe Highway and its purlieus, at the period in which this story shows them, were to the full as unsavoury as any modern Mean Streets could be. And that is true. But even murder, drunkenness, and general rascality may be dealt with in a vein which is neither pessimistic in itself nor depressing to the reader; and in such a vein was this book conceived and written. Blind George, the fiddler, and Dan Ogle, the murderer, are bloody rascals both, as unscrupulous as a pair of knaves as ever hatched a crime. But Stevenson's Jack Silver, and many another blackguard of fiction, were equally vile, and we have read of them, and shall read, with

never a hint of gloom or depression. Mr. Morrison's story of the bad old picturesque days of the Highway, when crimps and drunken sailors and viragos with high red heels to their dancing boots made the place a terror to the police themselves and a land unknown to law-abiding longshoremen, is melodramatic in its outlines and conception, but most studiously workmanlike and artistic in its treatment, and, thanks to these solid merits and its live and sustained interest, the book should add to its author's present reputation.

*A Hole and Corner Marriage.* By Florence Warden. (Pearson.)

THE author of 'The House on the Marsh' probably has her circle of readers and admirers. The members of that circle will not be disappointed by this, her latest work. The editor of a weekly journal advertised the other day for stories of the "domestic sensational" type, by which we think he must have meant to indicate exactly such narratives as this. Murder, conspiracy, divorce, impersonation, and irregular marriage: all these have their appointed places in the present story, and are made to yield as much domestic sensation to the printed page as the most grasping editor could demand. Withal, the writing is workmanlike and void of offence. The materials are those of transpontine melodrama, but they are handled in an agreeable manner, dressed, so to say, for use at the firesides of respectable drawing-rooms. The book does not call for serious literary criticism.

*The Fate of Valsec.* By J. Bloundelle Burton. (Methuen & Co.)

THIS is one of those very modern and apparently still popular volumes of fiction which it is the fashion to call historical romances, for the reason, perhaps, that they are not historical and contain very little that is romantic. Modern criticism, not inaptly, describes these books as machine-made. It would not be difficult to imagine a practised manufacturer of this sort of fiction delivering such a story as the present into a phonograph whilst listening to music or reading his morning paper. The dialogue is shamelessly unreal, and it would appear that no serious attempt has been made to endow with the semblance of life the variously labelled puppets who strut along the well-worn paths here marked out for them by the author. But assassinations, imprisonment, and escapes from prison are mentioned; various incidents here described were parts of the Reign of Terror in Paris, we are told, and the names of figures famous in history appear at times among the pages of the book. These things being so, it is safe to assume that there are readers of fiction whom 'The Fate of Valsec' will please and interest.

*Your Uncle Lew, a Natural-Born American.* By C. Reginald Sherlock. (Hutchinson & Co.)

MR. SHERLOCK's story reminds us somewhat of the old "sayings and doings" fiction of seventy or eighty years ago, of the type of story of which some of Theodore Hook's novels and Haliburton's books are the best

remembered specimens. Lewis Dunbar, "Uncle Lew," is a rather mysterious keeper of an eating-house in the town of Salina, and his racy talk is supposed to have been always welcome to his townsmen. Incidentally, he has a beautiful daughter, whom he educates away from the unfitting surroundings in which he makes the money that is to ensure her a good time. Dunbar falls in with a young fellow named Hillyer, and they devote themselves to discovering a showman's fraud, while later Dunbar makes a strange sensation in the racing world. The book has a "horsey" flavour throughout, but, though entertaining in parts, is not likely to appeal to a very large circle of British readers.

*Betty's Husband.* (Grant Richards.)

IT is fortunate that the business of life is not conducted so exclusively by the interchange of epigrammatic conversation as the anonymous author of this novel seems to imagine. Such unvarying brilliancy would induce indigestion at a dinner party, and in ordinary intercourse could hardly fail to bring about moral shipwreck at least as serious as that which threatened the domestic peace of Betty Bickerdyke. Why Betty selected this particular husband, who owned to a gentlemanly reluctance in marrying an heiress to spend her money upon another lady, is not clearly revealed; but the motives which usually influence human destiny seldom rise to the surface through the hard crust of clever and superficial talk. Even Mrs. Vaile, who has no objection to letting her friends' wives commit suicide, is ruled by no warmer passion than the love of money. Betty, with her generous nature, would be distinctly lovable were she quite natural, and the girl who proposes to Lord John fails to convince one only because of the elaborate care she expends upon the turn of her sentences. Lord John himself comes very near to being human, and would have succeeded better had he taken less trouble to provide a philosophic reflection for the text of each chapter, which sometimes degenerates into cheap cynicism.

*Confessions of a Court Milliner.* By L. T. Meade. (Long.)

L. T. MEADE is an indefatigable worker, and knows presumably what a certain section of the reading public requires, hence her production of a book such as this. The title is an ingenious bait for the vulgar, the "confessions" are carelessly written records of wildly improbable incidents, and the whole book one which may be forgotten as soon as read—if it must be read. The author has shown that she can do better work, and is doing too much cheap stuff.

*The Master Spy.* By Robert John Buckley. (Ward, Lock & Co.)

MR. BUCKLEY recounts thirteen "episodes" in the career of Anthony Hallam, one of those preternaturally clever secret-service agents of whose adventures we have had more than enough from story-writers during the past few years. The incidents are wildly sensational, and are hardly presented with that subtle art which is necessary to interest and convince the trained

reader. There is a curious obliquity of moral vision in the man who sees in the purloiner of British State documents a "confounded thief," and in his own house-breaking exploit and theft of another Government's plans a highly meritorious piece of work.

HISTORICAL BOOKS AND RECORDS.

*A History of the English Church in the Sixteenth Century, from Henry VIII. to Mary.* By James Gairdner, C.B. (Macmillan & Co.)—Mr. Gairdner's name is a guarantee for the accuracy and thoroughness of any work he undertakes, and this volume in the Dean of Winchester's series is no exception to the rule. It is full, perhaps too full, of detail, and sometimes the general reader will find it a little hard to see the wood for the trees. There is little or no attempt at portraiture, but the character of Henry VIII. portrays itself, and as we read Mr. Gairdner's pages we find it harder than ever to believe in Froude's caricature. Indeed, we have never come across a work in which Henry's inherent meanness and self-will are seen so entirely unrelieved by brighter qualities; and this without any apparent effort on Mr. Gairdner's part, beyond that of the narration of ascertained facts. As he says, the facts here given form some explanation of the morose and unattractive character of Queen Mary, to whom the author thinks scant justice has been done in the past. Of Cranmer the writer takes a middle view, and says truly enough:—

"He had a conscience, and the fact that he was felt to have one through all his weaknesses was the very thing which made him really serviceable to his master. Moreover, his position compelled him to face the question as to the true relations between Church and State in a way which no one thinks of in these days of ease, and he was conscious that the old spiritual empire of Rome, dependent, as it had been all along, on the support of Christian princes and nations, could no longer be maintained when one powerful sovereign threw it off."

Mr. Gairdner sees, too, that Cranmer's views as to the royal supremacy logically compelled him to support the submission of Mary, as queen, to the Pope, and formed some excuse for his recantation.

The state of public feeling in regard to the king's union with Anne Boleyn is well brought out. In a work meant for popular use it is a good thing to have various time-honoured delusions knocked on the head—the notion, for instance, that Edward VI. was generous to education or that of the peculiar iniquity of Bonner. We are glad to see the condemnation of Knox's "warm approval of one of the most brutal murders that ever disgraced humanity," and the whole of the conclusion, with its statement of the Anglican settlement, "No formularies that were ever drawn give so much liberty to the human mind." Yet Mr. Gairdner's book has the defects of its qualities. He seems to us to be sometimes less than fair to the Protestant side. His use of the term "heretic" and his attitude to the religious revolution which he regards as inevitable are, we think, unfair, although, perhaps, rather through what they imply than what they state. There is a note here and there of something like vituperation, and, indeed, the tone is not always dignified. The book is useful, and in many ways the best short account of Henry VIII. The least satisfactory portion is the last, but the account of Gardiner throughout is admirable, and it is well to remember in regard to the Edwardian changes—"Never was a greater deference paid to foreign opinion than now in a Church which had been emancipated from the jurisdiction of a foreign bishop."

Mr. Demetrius Boulger has spent the last three years in Brussels, and has very sensibly devoted a large portion of his time to study-

ing the history of the Low Countries. Being his own publisher, he has brought out the first volume of *The History of Belgium*, extending from Caesar's encounter with the Nervii to the battle of Waterloo. Mr. Boulger has, of course, not had the time to base his work on original documents, but he has made good use of Juste, Kervyn de Lettenhove, and other writers in French. There is, so far as we know, no trustworthy work on the subject in English, and consequently his painstaking compilation will be found useful. There are several praiseworthy points about it. The author thinks for himself and expresses his own opinions modestly but plainly. He is no doubt a good deal hampered by the term *Belgium*, which is apt to mislead, and has induced him to conceive the Belgians as a separate nation through the whole course of their history, instead of a conglomeration resulting from political considerations. But, allowance being made for this, the work does him credit. If he could revise it and attain a better style, and more precision of expression, it would be still more acceptable.—Another instalment has reached us of Prof. Blok's valuable *Geschiedenis van het Nederlandsche Volk*. We have already expressed our high opinion of this masterly work. The present volume, the fifth, deals with Holland under the administration of John de Witt and the leadership of William III. It therefore includes the naval wars with England, and the struggle with Louis XIV., which the professor relates with an impartiality worthy of so distinguished an historian, and forming a refreshing contrast to Mr. Boulger's Gallophobia. Two admirable chapters sketch the religion, literature, art, and social conditions of Holland at this, the most splendid era in her annals. The Dutch, immoderate in their feasts, were frugal at home in the middle of the seventeenth century. Little meat was eaten. The fare generally was plain, only the aristocracy used forks, and even well-to-do burghers were in the habit of eating with their fingers. Life was simple, and almost everybody was in bed by ten o'clock at night. An age of greater luxury was rapidly approaching, but the change first displayed itself, as the paintings of the period serve to show, in jewels, furniture, and women's attire. The whole of these chapters is well worth perusal, and also of especial interest will be found the description of De Witt's policy of peace, which eventually led to his murder, but which, along with his religious tolerance, was of the utmost service to his country in a critical period. The chief quarrel we have with the learned professor is that, so far as we have observed, he is too partial to William III. He hardly seems to realize how unpopular his hero was in England, and while the old story of a lock of Mary's hair being found in his bosom on his death is repeated, Dr. Blok apparently slurs over William's treatment of his wife in the early years of their married life. This, it is to be feared, is to write history rather in Macaulay's fashion. The new volume is, like its predecessors, issued by Mr. Wolters, of Groningen.

*The Gunpowder Plot and Lord Mounteagle's Letter, being a Proof with Moral Certitude of the Authorship of the Document, together with some Account of the whole Thirteen Gunpowder Conspirators.* By Henry Hawkes Spink. (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)—Mr. Spink shows a sound knowledge of the facts connected with the Plot, and he has gathered much interesting information regarding the family history and relationship of the several conspirators. He possesses also a very lively imagination and a curious literary style. His main theory is worked out in the scholastic method with much *a priori* reasoning and dubious metaphysics. He starts with reading into the Mounteagle letter a great deal that is not in it. The letter is to Mr. Spink the "Letter of Letters,"



"the peerless treasure," "Literæ Felicissime." He assumes that it was written by a sincerely repentant plotter who desired above all to save the Government. This repentant sinner must have been a subordinate plotter, one who had recently joined the conspiracy, and who had had a good moral training in his youth—in short, Christopher Wright. But probabilities suggest to Mr. Spink that there were at least three persons engaged in thus "swinging back on its axis the diabolical plot." For, as Wright's handwriting might lead to his discovery, it is "infinitely the more likely" that he would look for a trusted friend to act as his penman. This friend Mr. Spink finds in Father Oldcorne, the greatest of the English Jesuits, to whom he supposes that Wright had made his confession. A third man is now wanted to act as go-between with the Government and to arrange matters with Mounteagle, and this man is found in Thomas Ward. Thus the revelation becomes "a curvilinear triangular movement." The whole structure of this theory is based on the assumption that "the great letter" was a meritorious act of repentance and reparation, notwithstanding the fact that the writer declares that "God and man hath concurred to punish the wickedness of the time," and that "though there be no appearance of any stir, yet I say they shall receive a terrible blow this parliament." So possessed is Mr. Spink with the meritorious character of the Wright-Oldcorne revelation that he views it as in some mysterious manner covering the guilt of the other conspirators. "It must be evident," he says, "to every clear-minded thinker that the repentance of any one of the joint plotters must have shed an imputed beneficent influence over and upon all the band." Therefore, "in the pure eyes of Father Oldcorne," all the remaining twelve plotters "would rise up as an army from the dead," &c. Even the Government regarded the letter somewhat in this light, and this accounts for their comparatively mild treatment of the conspirators, and subsequently of Popish recusants in general, for had the Government driven all Papists into the sea "humanity scarcely could have complained of injustice or harshness." Father Oldcorne's reasoning with Humphrey Littleton that the plot was not necessarily sinful because of its failure greatly exercises Mr. Spink's ingenuity, and involves a "metaphysical argument" extending over thirty pages. The characteristic conclusion is as follows:—

"Yea, Father Oldcorne, I maintain, gave Humphrey Littleton the flanking, evasive answer that he did give him, notwithstanding the inevitable, possible, and even probable dangers attendant thereon, because he (Oldcorne) felt within himself, 'to the finest fibre of his being, a freedom, a threefold freedom, which warranted, justified, and vindicated him in so answering. Now this freedom was a threefold freedom, because it was a thrice purchased freedom. And it was a thrice purchased freedom because it had been purchased by the merits:—(1) Of the personal, actual repentance of the revealing plotter himself. By the merits (2) Of the imputed (or constructive) repentance of that penitent's co-plotters. And by the merits (3) Of the laudable action of Oldcorne himself."

Although there is much in this book which borders on absurdity, the author is to be commended for his impartiality and candour, his enthusiasm for his subject, and his diligence in the collection of facts. His eccentricities are less irritating than amusing. He writes from a Roman Catholic point of view, but entirely rejects the recent theories of Father Gerard, and acknowledges the genuineness of Winter's confession. He believes that Garnet, that "gifted, distraught, erring man," was justly condemned, and that he knew enough, outside the confessional, to render himself liable to be sent to the galleys by the Pope.

*The History of Europe in Outline, 1814-48*, by Mr. Oscar Browning (Macmillan & Co.), is one of the many aids to examinations which

issue from the press nowadays in bewildering numbers. Mr. Browning's style possesses the merit of clearness, and his knowledge of his subject appears to be adequate. It is a pity, however, that a man who holds the position of University Lecturer in History should spend his time in the production of things of this sort. They are at best a necessary evil, and can be done equally well by those who have neither the opportunities nor the capacity for original investigation which are the acknowledged possession of Mr. Browning. The "endowment of research" in this country is so poor that we dislike the growing fashion by which university professors and lecturers occupy themselves with the writing of trivial text-books. Still the fashion exists, and the book in itself is good enough.

*The Register of the Privy Council of Scotland.* Edited and abridged by P. Hume Brown, LL.D. Second Series.—Vol. III. A.D. 1629-1630. (Edinburgh, H.M. General Register House.)—There is no set of Scottish records which affords a better insight into the social and economic conditions of the country in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries than the Register of the Privy Council. The present volume, excellently edited by the Fraser Professor of Ancient History and Palaeography in the University of Edinburgh, covers a period of eighteen months—January, 1629, to July, 1630—and deals with the usual variety of topics: beggars and witches, foreign and domestic trade, the squabbles of boroughs, matters ecclesiastical and educational, and not infrequent acts of extraordinary if not romantic lawlessness. But fully one-fourth of its contents is taken up with the serious business foreshadowed in the preceding volume—the measures adopted, on the initiation or encouragement of Charles I., for the suppression of Popery. It was this outburst of persecution which formed the ground of the sensational and seditious narrative 'Il Capuccino Scozzese,' disseminated in so many editions and translations throughout Europe. Its cause seems to have been, as Prof. Hume Brown suggests, a vague fear of political danger, suggested by the blows being then struck at Protestantism on the Continent. But in Scotland on the part of Catholics at this time there was no Spanish treason, no Powder Plot, no sign of political agitation. It was a case of the wolf and the lamb. The most aggressive act of the helpless Catholics was that of certain Aberdonians, bolder than the rest, George Lesley, the Scottish Capuchin, and his brother among them, who wrote pasquils and stuck placards on the church doors "containing treasonable warnings and predictions of the change of state and religion within two years." The methods of the Scottish inquisition in dealing with the matter are an interesting study. They were less bloody, but more effective, than those of England. The excommunication, with its effects of confiscation and outlawry, was a terrible engine of suppression. There was a peculiar refinement of cruelty in the persistence with which the Marquis of Huntly was required to denounce the Catholics under his jurisdiction; and when, to free himself from this odious burden, he and his son demitted to the king their hereditary sheriffdoms of Inverness and Aberdeen in return for 5,000*l.*, the Council reminded the Marquis that though he was no longer sheriff he was still a landlord, and must be held responsible for all Papists within his domains. The attempt rigorously to enforce the laws enacted in 1579 and 1609, requiring that the children of suspected noblemen should be removed from their charge and put under the care and religious instruction of Presbyterian tutors, led to some amusing conflicts with the Council. In vain the Earl of Angus pleaded that his eldest son was "bedfast with a sore leg." The lad was produced. His father was allowed to find him a lodging and a pedagogue in Edin-

burgh, and the Council appointed a minister to oversee both pedagogue and pupil. The young lord, together with a son of Lord Gray in a like plight, refused to go to church, and behaved scandalously. Douglas was placed under the charge of the principal of the college, but soon effected his escape, with the connivance (so it was suspected) of the pedagogue. The hard measures dealt out to certain noble ladies—the Countesses of Nithsdale and of Abercorn and Lady Herries—were also characteristic of the times and the people. These volumes furnish materials, indeed, for a new history of Scottish Catholics.

*The Calendar of State Papers* relating to America and the West Indies from 1689 to 1692, published under the direction of the Master of the Rolls and edited by the Hon. J. W. Fortescue, is rightly styled by the editor "one of exceptional interest." The papers, which are abridged, contain an account of what passed in New England shortly before and for some time after the accession of William and Mary, which differs from the versions generally accepted of the occurrences which followed the deposition by the mob of Sir Edmund Andros. American historians, from Bancroft down to compilers of school histories, have vilified Andros, who did nothing that his commission did not warrant. Acting on his instructions, he did many things which were unwelcome to the settlers in New England and to the ministers of religion who gave the law to them. Even Bancroft admits that the demands of these ecclesiastical guides were extreme, and cites the case of the Rev. John Salem, who, being worsted in a legal argument with Andros, appealed from the law of England to the Book of Genesis, and declared that the people of New England held their lands "by the grand charter from God." However, when the news of the Prince of Orange having landed in England and of James having fled to France reached Boston, the patriots rose and consigned Andros to prison. What we learn for the first time from the papers abridged in this volume is how savagely he was treated. He and Mr. Graham were confined in a room at the Castle seventeen feet long and nine feet wide, in which there was no chimney and in which the water was often six inches deep on the floor. It was feared that he would die, and when his condition was represented to the Governor and Council sympathy was expressed, yet nothing was done. After eleven months of torment he was allowed to go to England, where agents for Massachusetts preferred charges against him; but when the day for substantiating them came they did not appear before the Lords of Trade and Plantations, who reported that Andros ought to be discharged. By way of compensation he was appointed Governor of Virginia. The bitterness of the Puritans against the Church of England is exemplified by the Rev. Mr. Mather, jun., informing the people of Boston that the miscarriage and dreadful loss of the expedition headed by Sir William Phips against Canada were due to a small episcopal chapel having been built and service conducted therein! Much New England history ought to be rewritten in view of the papers of which abridgments appear in this volume.

#### PUBLICATIONS OF THE S.P.C.K.

THE languages of the region comprised between the northern border of the Zulu country and the Zambesi have remained, till within the last few years, comparatively unknown. Bleek called them all comprehensively "Tekeza"—an entirely erroneous designation; while at one time the impression seems to have prevailed that they were merely dialects of Zulu. This notion derives some countenance from the fact that Zulu is or was spoken by the ruling race of the Gazas, who (under Manukosi, grand-



father of the well-known Gungunyana) invaded the country about Delagoa Bay in 1819. But the tribes subjugated by them are of an entirely different stock, being branches (Baronga, Bahlanganu, Bahlangwe, Baloi, and others) of the T'onga (Thonga) race, known to the Zulus as Amatonga. One is deeply grateful to M. Henri Junod for insisting on the explosive (or aspirated) *t* in the above word, and so enabling us to distinguish these Thongas from the Ba-tonga, a smaller tribe occupying the immediate neighbourhood of Inhambane, who speak "Gitonga," and appear to belong to a different branch of the Bantu family, while closely related to the Chopis, of whom we shall have to speak presently. But the confusion attaching to the word Tonga does not end here, for (not to mention the Tongas of the Pacific islands, who are unlikely to give trouble in this connexion) we have the Batonga (or Batoka) on the Zambesi, and the Atonga on Lake Nyassa. However, the latter would appear to be a detached branch of the Thonga nation, since it was found by experiment that they could understand the language of the Magwamba, another Thonga colony isolated in the Northern Transvaal, among whom the Swiss mission station of Valdezia has been established. The most valuable linguistic work in this area has been done by the members of the Mission Romande, notably MM. Berthoud and Junod; but something has also been contributed by the American mission at Inhambane, and of late years by the S.P.G. missionaries, as a great deal of the country is included in the Anglican diocese of Lebombo. We have before us a *Xilenge Vocabulary and Grammar*, compiled by Bishop Smyth and John Matthews, Xilenge being "the language of the people commonly called Chopi, spoken on the East Coast of Africa between the Limpopo river and Inhambane." The area occupied by the Chopis does not, on M. Junod's map (published in his excellent 'Grammaire Ronga'), reach to either of these limits, stopping short at the Inyayime river on the north; in fact, the Inhambane Tongas and the Chopis are two enclaves (akin to, but isolated from, each other) in the midst of a Thonga population. The Thonga tribe occupying the hinterland of the Tongas are the Ba-Tsoua or Ba-Tswa; those behind the Chopis, the Makwakwa. The S.P.C.K. have before now published one or more books with parallel versions in Gitonga and Xi-tswa. The prefix denoting language, elsewhere *si-*, *ki-*, *chi-*, is here *shi-*, or, as the S.P.G. missionaries prefer to write it, giving it its Portuguese value, *xi-*. This orthography is not without reason, since the Portuguese spelling of proper names—as in the case of Xefin Island—has to a certain extent taken root upon the map; but the use of *c* as equivalent to our *ch* in church cannot be accounted for in the same way, and both are to be regretted, owing to the close contiguity of the Zulu language, in which these symbols have been adopted for two of the clicks. Virtually, *sh* and *tsh* (or *ch*) will serve all purposes. Lepsius's *č* and *š* are usually found too puzzling for native pupils, especially when they have (as in Ronga) to be distinguished from identical letters by other diacritical marks. The Xilenge language presents several interesting features, and some peculiar combinations of sound, as *pyu* and *pyi* (*y* consonantal). *Dipryi*, "a word," suggests no analogies that we can remember; one wonders if it can be a form of the root which appears in Zulu as *ili-ziwi*. *Neima*, "the moon," is another word which seems to stand almost alone in Bantu; while in other cases one finds clear parallels with other languages, e.g., Zulu or Chinyanja. Sometimes a word will agree with the latter where it deviates markedly from the former, as *ku dziva*, "to know" (Ch. *dziva*, Z. *azi*). The *li-tsi* class evidently corresponds to the Zulu

sixth class in *u(lu)-izi*; while the *vu-* class, with the plural in *ma-*, is clearly the same as the Zulu seventh (*ubu-*) class, which has no plural. "This class" (fourteenth or XV) "corresponds as singular to the sixth (VI) class in Setshuana, Sena [for which read Chinyanja], Makua, Kihiau [Yao], Kikamba, Otyiherero, Angola, Kongo, Mpongwe, Dikele, Isubu, and Fernandian" (Bleek, 'Comp. Gr.', p. 275). So far as we can make out from a cursory examination of two other small books which have come to hand, a *Chopi Spelling-Book* and a *Gitonga* version of *Ruth* and *1 Samuel I.-IV.*, the two languages are very similar, though with some important differences; but the want of parallel passages makes comparison difficult. *L* and *d* (*t*) seem to be interchangeable in the two languages: *Gitonga*, *lina*, a name; *Xilenge*, *tina*; *Gitonga*, *-bili*, two; *Xilenge*, *-bidi*; and *Gitonga* prefers *g* to *k* in the body of a word, as *tigo* for *tiko* (cf. Chinyanja *dziko* or *jiko*), country. We should hesitate before the assertion (p. 42 of the 'Grammar') that "the verb *ku ti* cannot be translated into English." Surely it can be rendered in a great many cases by "to say," which is its primary meaning in most Bantu languages. But, on the whole, the little grammar seems clear and well arranged, and is a valuable addition to our knowledge of the tongues of South-Eastern Africa.

For a long time there has been no grammar of the Ibo language (Lower Niger) except that of Schön (London, 1861), which we believe has been for many years out of print. In 1892 a small tentative handbook was prepared, at the request of the late Archdeacon Dobinson, by the Rev. J. Spencer (C.M.S. missionary at Asaba), who has now issued this same work in an improved and enlarged form—*An Elementary Grammar of the Ibo Language*. Within the compass of fifty-two pages we find the rules and examples necessary to give the beginner such a grasp of the main principles of the language as may help him to acquire it more rapidly when thrown among natives. It is often thought that books are of comparatively little use in learning an African language, and that the one essential condition of progress is intercourse with natives who know no English; but as a matter of fact much time and trouble are saved by so much book-knowledge as will enable one to put together a few simple questions and to analyze the answers. The untrained linguist often picks up sentences as a whole without knowing the meaning of their component parts, and hence is liable to misapply the latter. Innumerable examples illustrative of this might be collected from travellers' vocabularies: some very curious ones occur in Tuckey's 'Congo Expedition' (1816). Mr. Spencer's little book contains some graduated exercises, though not so many as we should like to see. We have noticed one oversight: the word *madu* (people), which has no singular, is not mentioned when treating of the plurals of nouns, and only introduced casually in an example on p. 19. Whether or not this word is a much-altered form of *aba-ntu*, *wandu*, *watu*, &c., we shall not attempt to determine; but the chapters on the numbers and genders of nouns offer several points interesting when considered in connexion with the theory that Ibo, with its poverty of inflections (and perhaps also of vocabulary), is a very degenerate Bantu language. There is virtually no grammatical gender, and even the indications of number are reduced to a minimum—indeed, "as a rule, Ibo people do not trouble themselves to use the plural number when speaking of animals and things." "A very few nouns form their plurals by inflection," and this inflection is by means of the prefix, as *oru*, slave; *iru*, slaves. There are even traces of noun classes, as may be seen more clearly in Schön's 'Grammar.'

The Rev. Alexander Hetherwick's *Introductory Handbook of the Yao Language*, which

has been out of print for some years, now appears in a second and much enlarged edition. The grammatical part consists of 98 pages instead of 81, the principal additions being the illustrative sentences in the chapter on concord (p. 9); the paragraph on "continuative suffixes" at the end of the chapter on the verb (p. 51); and a considerable increase in the interesting list of "onomatopoeic words" on pp. 88-91. The Yao-English vocabulary has been revised, and an English-Yao one added, which will be a great boon to the student. The preface to the second edition glances at the great changes which have passed over the Shire Highlands since the first was published, and, after referring to the progress in African philology marked by the publication of the Rev. J. Torrend's 'Comparative Grammar of South African Bantu Languages,' concludes:—

"While agreeing with Father Torrend as to the distinctive character of the Yao language preventing its being classed along with any of the usually defined groups of Bantu speech, I am inclined to believe that its affinities will be found to lie with the varieties of language lying to the north and north-west of Yaoland, among the tribes of North Nyasaland. However, our still limited knowledge of the languages of that region forbids any decision being arrived at on this point."

The recent work done by German linguists in the Sango (Lori or Rori), Hehe, and Konde languages seems to bear out Mr. Hetherwick's opinion.

We have received an enlarged edition (*Nyimbo na Hindi Zitumikazo Katika Ibadaya Mwenyiezi M'ngu*) of the hymn-book published some years ago for use in Mombasa and Swahiland, and already noticed in these columns; and along with this we may mention a little book (*Kusoma kwa Watoto*) of Sunday-school services in Swahili, and a reprint (*Okusaba kwenkya*, &c.) of the Morning and Evening Prayer and Litany in Luganda.

#### NORWEGIAN LITERATURE.

*From Squire to Prince: being a History of the House of Cirksena.* By W. P. Dodge. (Fisher Unwin.)—We cannot, we are afraid, call Mr. Dodge's book very stimulating. The affairs of old East Frisia excite nowadays but a languid interest, nor does the author do his best for his subject. For one thing, his style is anything but enthralling, and frequently his narrative is by no means so lucid and instructive as it might be. The following paragraph, for instance, is distinctly bewildering:—

"To him succeeded Edzard, who died in 1406..... and Enno Edzardna, who flourished between 1406 and 1450. His wife was Gela Benniga..... Then came Edzard, the first chief of part of East Frisia, who was chosen in 1430 and died in 1441..... He was succeeded by his brother Ulrich, the first Chief of all East Frisia."

How was it that Enno Edzardus "flourished between 1406 and 1450" and nevertheless Edzard "was chosen" in 1430 and Ulrich "succeeded" in 1441? What was the connexion between these three princes? Were they reigning jointly, or did they supersede each other? The real facts are as follows. Enno Edzardus was the father of Edzard and Ulrich. In his old age, from 1430 to 1447, he associated first Edzard and then Ulrich with him in the government of the country, dying at an advanced age in 1450, after being partially superseded by Ulrich. Now there is not one word about all these essential facts in Mr. Dodge's book, yet it would have been very easy for him to obtain the information from such a book as Houttrouw's 'Ostfriesland,' for instance, which is not even quoted in his list of authorities, though it is by far the best modern work on the subject. We also miss the index, which nowadays no historical monograph should be without.

*Stavanger Domkapitels Protokol, 1571-1630.* Udgivet for det Norske Historiske Kildeskriftfond ved Andreas Brandrud. (Christiania, Thronsen.)—The second volume of the journals of the Cathedral Chapter of Stavanger consists, for the most part, of reports of matrimonial cases which came before the consistory. Some of these cases are very curious and interesting, and throw considerable light upon the manners and customs of the times. A modern novelist might do worse than search these old records for a good workable plot as well as for vivid local colouring. One of the most singular cases, which worried the consistory a good deal and induced them ultimately to refer the whole matter to the decision of the King at Copenhagen, was that of Thomas Claussén Lætt and his bigamous wife Barbara. On September 6th, 1616, Thomas and Barbara were summoned before the consistory for intermarrying while the lady's former husband, a tailor named Anders Hansson, was still alive. Thomas pleaded that he had fallen in with her "on a strange and unknown road, as any other soldier might have done, not knowing that she was married till quite recently, but supposing she was a spinster." Since then, moreover, they had cohabited as man and wife for three years in Holland, whither he had gone to seek his fortunes in the wars, and seven years at Stavanger, where Lætt had settled down and lived respectably on his earnings. Moreover, as soon as Thomas had learnt the true state of the case he had compounded with the first husband by paying him eighty rixdollars and six ells of cloth, which the first husband, according to his sworn depositions, had accepted in discharge of all claims. But the story is best told in the lady's depositions. She appears to have been married, "in the years of her youth," to a young man named Jörgen Jörgensson, who died three years later, leaving her all his property. "When now I had sat in widow's weeds for some time," continues Barbara,

"there came along a fellow giving himself out for a tailor, born at Ribe, named Anders Hansson, of great renown by reason of his family and connexions, and having much property at Ribe, and through the wiles of a wicked woman who persuaded me thereto in the years of my youth, I at last let myself be wedded to him; and shortly thereafter, by means of daily drunkenness and dissipation, the aforesaid Anders Hansson squandered away both house and home and all I had, whereupon my father's family and friends were exceeding wrath with me, wherefore I made up my mind to depart with him for Ribe and find out how it was with all his great boastings there. And when we got there he would not go into the town by light of day, but when it grew dark he went to his father's house, crept up into the loft, and hid himself there all day and night."

Barbara thereupon made inquiries of the neighbours, and discovered that her husband had been driven from his native place for debauching another man's wife. In answer to her reproaches, "I got nothing but blows and buffets, which were my breakfast and my supper," and after three years of a wretched vagabond life, in which the drunken husband grew more and more violent, even flogging her in public if she could not find him money for his debaucheries, in terror for her life she escaped from him. "I ran off along the desert ways," she says,

"like a poor cast-out creature, not knowing whither to turn, and on the second day, near Tøneler, Thomas Claussén came marching along with a soldier, and as they spoke to me I told them how I had been deceived by a scoundrel and come into great misery; and then I begged Thomas very earnestly to take me with him and let me go where he was going, whereto he answered yea."

So she followed him to the Netherlands, where she lived with him for three years, "in what manner and mode good folks will be found to testify," and on returning home to Stavanger "he out of Christian charity and compassion got himself married to me." Shame for a

while caused her to conceal from him the fact of her former marriage, until gratitude for her great happiness made it impossible for her to hide it any longer. She concludes her deposition by imploring "the Christian magistrates for God's sake to treat her in the best and gentlest fashion." What the upshot of it all was we are not told, but it is to be hoped that Barbara was allowed to keep her true and chivalrous Thomas.

There are other things well worth noting in this volume, in the editing of which Herr Brandrud has shown much care and good scholarship.

*Erkebiskop Henrik Kalteisens Kopibog.* Udgivet for det Norske Historiske Kildeskriftfond ved Alexander Bugge. (Christiania, Thronsen.)—Henrik Kalteisen, whose works relating to mediæval Norway are now published for the first time by Prof. Bugge, was born at Coblenz, possibly a little before 1400. At an early age he entered the Dominican Order, studied at the Universities of Vienna and Cologne, and after taking his degree of Doctor of Theology was attached as *lector* to the Cathedral Church of Mayence. Subsequently he became an *inquisitor hereticæ pravitatis*, and in that capacity, and also on account of his learning, was summoned to the Council of Basle, where he played a by no means insignificant part, especially distinguishing himself by his zeal against the Hussites, and finally adhering to the party of Pope Eugenius IV., who appointed him *Magister Sacri Palatii*, and employed him on various embassies, though Rome seems to have been his usual place of residence. About the year 1450 the archiepiscopal see of Nidaros in Norway became vacant. Nidaros (later Throndhjem) was at that time one of the most considerable places in Scandinavia. Founded in 997 by Olaf Tryggvesson, and made the seat of an archbishop in 1182, it was throughout the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries the centre of the religious and political life of Norway. In 1300 the city had ten churches, besides the cathedral, and five monasteries, and the kings, so long as Norway remained independent, usually resided there. To this see the Pope appointed Master Kalteisen on February 28th, 1452, despite the fact that the Icelandic bishop Marcellus, of Skalholt, had already been "postulated" therefor by the king, and had come to Rome for confirmation of his postulation. Kalteisen arrived in Norway in the autumn of 1452, and during his less than two years' residence in that country was engaged in almost constant strife with Christian I. and his candidate Marcellus. The latter, if one half of Kalteisen's account of him be only approximately true, was a clever, unscrupulous rogue, an adept at forging documents, who at one time had actually been placed on the gallows, and managed to get away from his prison at Lübeck by hussencing a Franciscan monk whom he had summoned to his bedside on pretence of being *in articulo mortis*, and putting on his hood. In fairness to Kalteisen, moreover, it must be remarked that Marcellus's delinquencies are more than confirmed by other chroniclers. Had he lived two centuries later he would have been a tempting hero for writers of the picaresque school of fiction. As most of Kalteisen's time during his short sojourn in Norway was taken up with asserting his rights against persistent opposition, to which he was finally obliged to succumb, and as he was quite ignorant of the language of his spiritual children, the documents which make up his 'Kopibog' do not materially add to our knowledge of mediæval Norway, though here and there in a few minor particulars they confirm other accounts. Prof. Daae's 'Christiern I.'s norske Historie' and 'En Krønike om Erkebiskopperne i Nidaros' still remain our chief authorities on the history of the see of Nidaros. Great praise is due to Prof. Bugge, however, for the zeal he has dis-

played in collecting the documents contained in this volume, scattered as they were among the archives of Bonn and Coblenz, while the care and scholarship of his by no means easy editorial work leave nothing to be desired. We look forward with interest to the forthcoming work he promises, in which he proposes to test the historical credibility of the documents now given to scholars for the first time in the present book.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The life of the Rev. John Mackenzie, *South African Missionary and Statesman*, published by Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton, is written by his son Mr. Douglas Mackenzie, who is Professor of Theology at the Chicago Seminary. Had not Mackenzie previously published the story for himself the matter would have been of first-class importance. We entirely agree with Mr. Douglas Mackenzie's estimate of his father's character and of the part he played, and the account of Mackenzie's difference with Rhodes deserves more attention from the public than that which it received on the publication of 'Austral Africa,' and since. All the ideas which at various times have been attributed to Mr. Rhodes as his own appear to us to have sprung either, as at first, from Mr. Hofmeyr or, afterwards, from Mackenzie. That which brought Mackenzie and Rhodes into conflict was, in the first place, Mackenzie's conviction that Rhodes, under Dutch influence, intended to separate South Africa from the Empire, and, in the second place, his belief that all that was Rhodes's own was mere unsound or corrupt finance. That the public view of Rhodes's policy is wrong there can be little doubt in the minds of careful observers of his life and of the facts, but to pretend that Mackenzie's view was free from prejudice is another matter. He repudiates in this volume the notion that he disliked Rhodes, but he is only able to allege against that view the fact that he habitually prayed for him. The profane will hardly think this a complete answer. There is to be alleged against the book before us the unfortunate fact that all that is new and interesting in it is, we fear, breach of confidence. We very much doubt whether, for example, Mr. John Morley, Mr. Courtney, and Mr. Chamberlain have given leave for the publication of letters and remarks of theirs in private conversation, as, for instance, Mr. Morley's statements about Mr. Courtney made at his own table. In this country we are, happily, severe upon this score. When men are dead, and facts have ceased to be usable as weapons in the controversies of the day, they should be published if sufficiently interesting and not of too intimately personal a character. While men are living, and in matters with regard to which the statements repeated or the letters published are capable of use against them or against others, privacy is sacred. We deplore the contrary practice in connexion with Presidential campaigns in the United States, as well as in France at all times, and in other continental countries occasionally, and it is our duty to do all that is in our power to maintain the high standard which exists upon the matter in this country. The book appears to be otherwise carefully written and edited, and the only slip which we have noticed is that a conversation with Mr. Arnold-Forster is said to have taken place "at his office at Cassell's Place." It is curious to find that as late as 1895 Mackenzie retained his earlier view as to the true drift of Rhodes's mind. We think that he was prejudiced in entertaining that opinion with regard to Rhodes's policy of that date; but we are not sure that if Rhodes had lived to return to power at the present time he might not again have thrown himself upon the support of the extreme



Dutch element and again declared against "the Imperial factor."

THERE was, perhaps, hardly room for *The Progress of New Zealand in the Century*, by Mr. R. F. Irvine and Mr. Alpers (Linscott Publishing Co. and W. & R. Chambers). There are a great many books on the history of New Zealand and its picturesque beauties. There is the recent work by the Agent-General, Mr. Reeves, and in a few days we expect to receive his new book on Australian and New Zealand legislation. The authors of the volume before us deal with all these subjects, and deal with them well. We have few faults to find with the book; to say that those who write on one country display imperfect knowledge of what exists in others is to make a criticism which is of general and, indeed, almost of universal application. Nobody knows enough of all countries to be safe against such one-sided treatment. Mr. Irvine and Mr. Alpers express mild surprise at Acts dealing with wage, "of which the necessity is less apparent and the benefits less obvious than is the case with most of the other labour statutes. The Truck Act, 1891, forbids the payment of wages in goods or otherwise than in money," and so forth. In other words, the law of Truck is explained without any reference to the fact that the Act here set forth is only a British Act which has been applied to New Zealand, as to other colonies, in words which represent the repeated attempts of the Imperial Parliament throughout the whole of the nineteenth century to deal with this difficult question, of which the importance to workmen was revealed by scandals in the colliery districts as early as the first quarter of that century. The criticisms of the authors upon Mr. Reeves's compulsory arbitration system appear to us to be wise. On the whole they seem to be favourable to the law, although they do not write from the same point of view as does Mr. Reeves. They tell us that "among members of trades unions the Act is naturally an extremely popular measure," and go on to explain that employers, at first hostile, are coming round to it. An English trade-union leader settled in New Zealand has lately said that the men are beginning to oppose the law, and that it is easy to look forward to a time when the employers will be its only defenders. We think, however, that as regards New Zealand he is wrong. The more difficult question is the applicability to this country of either the New Zealand law or the new law of New South Wales, which combines the New Zealand principle of compulsory arbitration with the Victorian and South Australian principle of Wages Boards. British trade-unionists are generally favourable to Wages Boards for the less well organized industries, but opposed to compulsory arbitration. The new unionists, representing about one-third of the votes at the Trades Congress, are favourable to compulsory arbitration. Employers in the mother country have not yet thought the matter out. Should Mr. Wise, the author of the New South Wales law, come to London as the High Commissioner of the Commonwealth of Australia, his presence among us will undoubtedly give an impetus to the discussion of the question.

THE "Biographical Edition" of Dickens, which Messrs. Chapman & Hall have begun with *Sketches by Boz* and *Pickwick*, deserves commendation in many ways. The price is moderate; the binding in red and gold is just the right thing, and will, we hope, last better than that of some previous editions issued by the firm. The whole forms a more portable and less bulky affair than the "Authentic Edition," though we have the same illustrations and virtually the same type. The fact that the whole of the works are to be completed in eighteen volumes will be a sufficient hint to the expert in Dickens not to expect too

much in the way of type, but the page is easy and pleasant to read—a fact which those who had in earlier days only the "Charles Dickens Edition" to spoil their eyes on will duly appreciate. The introductions (by "A. W.") are sensible and neatly written, though they lack the flavour which intimacy with Dickens might have provided. In the 'Sketches by Boz' we admire once again the admirable work of Cruikshank as illustrator. The clumsiness of the journalist—e.g., in the overuse of "we"—is so prominent in the same book as to make the advance of Dickens in the style of his next books really remarkable.

IN *A Few Notes on Julian and a Translation of his Public Letters* (Nutt) Dr. Edward J. Chinnock has brought together a considerable amount of information which will usefully supplement Hertlein's edition of the emperor's extant writings. Some letters not marked in that edition as spurious are clearly shown to be so, particularly the six letters to Iamblichus (which Dodwell, the non-juror, long since gave cogent reasons for rejecting). These appear to have been written by Julian, the sophist of Cæsarea, a contemporary of Constantine. As Dr. Chinnock remarks with perfect truth:—

"The undoubted productions of the emperor will be found on examination to deal with matters of important business. The spurious letters are all insipid and pedantic, such as a sophist would write, quite unlike the short crisp style of the emperor."

In contradistinction to some recent critics he accepts Ep. 25 ("To the community of the Jews"). This confirms the result, arrived at on other grounds, that the whole tale of the attempted restoration of the Temple at Jerusalem, and of its miraculous frustration, was an invention of Christian writers, starting with Julian's personal enemy, Gregory Nazianzen. For, as the letter shows, the undertaking was entirely dependent on the success of the Persian war, in which the emperor met his death. In the translations which follow the notes we have come upon one place—which, as it happens, is at the end—where there appears to be a serious inaccuracy. Here Julian is represented as saying that the Jews are in error only "because they especially worship God, not pleasing the other gods in this. They think that they alone have been chosen to the exclusion of us Gentiles." The meaning of the original clearly is that they err only "because they do not, while especially worshipping [the Supreme] God [in which they are right], pay due respect to the other gods also [under the forms of whom the other nations in reality worship the same divine power in its many manifestations], but think that these have been allotted to us Gentiles alone [as objects of adoration]." The text, it is true, is a little uncertain, but the general sense is not affected.

MM. GARNIER FRÈRES publish the seventh volume of M. Émile Ollivier's *L'Empire Libéral*, a work which, always remarkable for its style, becomes to English readers more interesting as it goes on. The present instalment begins with the war of the Duchies, a dreary story; but the greater portion of the volume is occupied with the breakdown under American pressure of the Mexican experiment, with the Biarritz interview between Bismarck and Napoleon III., with the preparations for making trial of responsible institutions, and with other matters of similar importance. It is easy to foresee that the remaining volumes of M. Émile Ollivier's book will be greedily read when they appear. In our opinion he is by no means a safe guide, and we differ altogether from his Bonapartism, liberal and refined as it is as compared with the Bonapartism of more authorized exponents of the true views of the first Napoleon as interpreted by his latter-day representatives. We differ too from M. Ollivier's estimate of Louis Napoleon. He believes that the Emperor was

a statesman of extraordinary wisdom, whose attainment of power was inevitable and salutary, and who showed weakness leading to the disruption of his system only after he had been attacked by the malady of the stone. Without going so far as Kinglake, we, on the contrary, are disposed to declare the Ollivier view a romantic travesty of fact, and to think that history points to Napoleon III. having been in youth a desperate adventurer, on the throne a dreamy adventurer, always in the hands of others who, like Morny and Rouher, had more grit. Englishmen were mostly willing to condone the crime of December 2nd, accompanied though it was by every circumstance of pitiful meanness; but few can be found who can read the subsequent life of Napoleon III. as written in the events of his time and retain of him the impression which M. Ollivier has formed. As we differ from M. Ollivier's view, our testimony to the weight of his knowledge and the perfection of his style of narrative is the more flattering. Moreover, we agree in the main point, which forms the apology for M. Ollivier's own life and for this book, that he honestly wished to make an improved Government which had a chance of lasting, and that in all the circumstances of the case it was patriotic to entertain this wish and to work towards its accomplishment. The basis of M. Ollivier's conduct is to be found in a speech which he here quotes, in which he explains how the best Government is that which exists "so soon as the nation has accepted it," and that it is a fatal habit in any country, and especially in France, always "to discuss institutions in a revolutionary manner." The most humanly interesting passages in the book are those which relate the death of Morny. M. Ollivier here comes into competition with the Daudets, but the great novelist and his brother are open to the charge of having written of that which, given their personal relations with Morny, they had no right whatever to describe with the cruelty of detail or wealth of illustration in which they indulged. M. Ollivier is under no such restriction, and his judgment of Morny is favourable—unduly favourable, as we think. The Empress Josephine was the typical adventuress. Although her son was a prince and general of grave weight, and, given his difficulties, of high character, the mother seems to have been repeated in her daughter Queen Hortense, and the daughter in her sons. Morny, the son, as M. Ollivier admits, of Flahaut and the Emperor's mother, belonged as completely—and far more successfully—to the adventurer type as did his half-brother. Kinglake's portrait is, we feel certain, more lifelike and more true to the facts than that of M. Ollivier. The latter, while praising Morny upon many points—indeed upon all that are essential, except that he only writes non-proven to the charge of financial corruption—believes a story which seems incredible from his point of view of Morny's character. Flahaut was at the time constantly with his son, who, indeed, died, we think, in his father's presence. M. Ollivier writes:—

"Morny once committed a mistake in fact, perhaps the only one which can be laid to his charge. He placed in his drawing-room opposite to one another the portraits of Flahaut and of Queen Hortense. The Emperor was annoyed. He did not complain himself, but he laid it upon the Empress to do so. She so gracefully accomplished this delicate mission that Morny did not take umbrage. 'The fact is so notorious,' he said to the Empress, 'that I could not see any impropriety in not hiding it.' 'There is a great difference,' replied the Empress, 'between a fact which is notorious and a fact which is advertised. The less you wish to seem a brother,' she added, 'the more you will be treated as one.' From the next day the portrait of the Queen vanished from the drawing-room."

The *Iliad* of Homer, translated by Alexander Pope, is a welcome addition to the wonderfully cheap "World's Classics" (Grant



Richards). There is a "whom" for who printed in Pope's concluding note, which would not have pleased him.

MESSRS. BELL have published a neat little edition of Tennyson's *In Memoriam* in their series of "Life and Light Books." Copyright does not allow of its being quite complete.

LANE'S *Modern Egyptians* is by this time a classic, which Messrs. Ward, Lock & Co. have done well to make accessible in a cheap form.

We have on our table *From the Great Lakes to the Wide West*, by B. McEvoy (Low),—*English History illustrated from Original Sources, 1399-1485*, by Miss F. H. Durham (Black),—*Avenues to Health*, by E. H. Miles (Sonnenschein),—*Dollies*, Pictures by Ruth Cobb, Verses by R. Hunter (Grant Richards),—*Poor Fellows!* by Mrs. J. H. Riddell (White & Co.),—*A Dream's Fulfilment, and other Stories*, by L. B. Walford (Nisbet),—*The Colonials*, by A. French (Grant Richards),—*The Fooling of Don Jaime*, by W. T. Garnett (Long),—*The Wayfarers*, by J. C. Snaith (Ward & Lock),—and *Poems selected from the Writings of Mr. Abraham Cowley* (Guildford, Curtis). Among New Editions we have *Records of Yarrington*, by T. E. Rogers (Stock),—*Theism, being the Baird Lecture for 1876*, by R. Flint (Blackwood),—and *A Popular History of Astronomy during the Nineteenth Century*, by A. M. Clerke (Black).

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## AFTER THE NEW BERLIN FRAGMENT OF SAPPHO.

(Hermes, xxxvii. 471.)

SAPPHO! does Atthis ever mourn

What was, but cannot be?

From Sardinia does she ever turn

To Lesbos and to thee,

The days we lived together now

Sometimes remembering—

How you her goddess were, and how

She loved to hear you sing?

But there she sure is brighter far

Than all their ladies bright,

Most like the morn, when every star

Pales at the fall of night,

As she ariseth rosy red,

And o'er the wide salt sea

And o'er the flowery fields doth shed

Her beams with equity.

And down from heaven the lovely dew

Falls, and the flowers drink—

The roses and the pansies, too,

And meadow clover pink.

My heart's abroad; it will not tire

Seeking for Atthis. It

Bows with the burden of desire

My weak, too yielding wit.

W. R. PATON.

Calymnos.

## THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION AT BIRMINGHAM.

In 1887 the Library Association held a very agreeable meeting at Birmingham, and the members accepted with much pleasure an invitation from the Free Libraries Committee, the Council of the Birmingham University, and the Committee of the Birmingham Old Library to repeat their visit this year. The proceedings commenced on Tuesday morning, the 23rd, at the Council Chamber, when, the Lord Mayor (Alderman J. H. Lloyd) having welcomed the members, of whom a large number was present, the new President (Prof. W. Macneile Dixon, of the Birmingham University) was installed. A vote of thanks to the retiring President (Mr. G. K. Fortescue, Keeper of the Printed Books, British Museum) was moved by Dr. Richard Garnett and seconded by Mr. H. K. Tedder, both of them being past presidents of the Association.

Prof. Dixon then delivered his address, and said that of collections of books in general he supposed the broadest and most salient characteristic was that they induced a retrospect; we turned to them to face the past, and they offered a view of things through other men's eyes. In a library the secular intervals were bridged by a single shelf, and the generations of men met under one roof. We found ourselves in a parliament of man, and if it were possible to discover, it would be interesting to know what advice this great oracle of human experience would offer to men of to-day, what it would declare to be the things in life that were truly of consequence. It would be interesting to know whether the judgment of our disinterested tribunal of authors would coincide with that of the present day. But we looked to living men to be the pilots in dealing with the winds and currents of modern life. In the conduct of human affairs books could never take the place of men, nor precept that of practice. Yet here and there a student of history would be aware that as memory served the individual and enabled him to profit by the varied experiences of his life, so the records of the past served the body politic and social. In libraries we had access to the memory of the race, and a memory of this kind was indispensable to society, engaged as it was upon the eternal process of reconstruction that makes for progress. For upon the material offered to them in their environment men were hourly engaged in arranging things so that the external world of facts might be brought into harmony with the inner world of their feelings and desires. We needed to press the past into the service of the present; to have some acquaintance with the achievements of the previous tenants of earth, unless, indeed, we were willing to sacrifice much of the advantage of our position in time, and to forget, to the impoverishment of life, all that was lovely and inspiring. Libraries served to put us in mind of our intellectual and moral obligations, to remind us that the pillars of our world rest on the labours of others. They preserved for us the fragments of an uncommunicated past, which, however we choose to regard it, remains the present and inexorable critic of our modern doings. The library appeared to be the natural home of the idealist, for he could hardly fail to observe the singular unanimity with which the books of the world upheld the highest ethical and spiritual standards; he could hardly fail to observe the gratifying fact that the authors were of the same way of thinking as himself, that they dwelt with peculiar satisfaction upon heroic names and high and difficult achievements. Nothing was more interesting than to observe how rarely the sordid or ignoble view of things found its way into print. In books the cause of virtue and heroism was the wise man's cause. The world being in proportion inferior to the soul, as Bacon said, there was a more ample greatness,

a more exact goodness than could be found in things, and the imagination was often a safer guide to reality than the fact. Books, which were the registers of human conviction, maintained in effect that the word "reality" was much abused, that the world of mental, emotional, and spiritual facts, of art and religion and poetry, was the true world, and that its rival, with all its attractions and pomps and splendours, but the fierce vexation of a dream. Authors appeared to be engaged in a veritable conspiracy on behalf of idealism. Librarians were to be congratulated that their business in life appeared to place them on the side of the real as opposed to the apparent, on the side of the protest made by humanity against the encroachment of the merely material life, which consisted of the appearances or shows of things. Unlike the politicians and members of most professions, librarians were beyond the reach of the satirist and the cynic. It need not surprise us, therefore, to find that a faith in books was a part of any man's creed; it need not surprise us that in libraries many men should discern a hope for the world. Books, however, had the defects of their qualities; they were rarely accused of materializing the mind, but they fell short of what was sometimes expected of them. It was not every one who profited by his reading. This was indeed an age of readers, but an age of readers who fastened greedily upon the ten thousand worst books. The passion for romance, to what was it due? It told us that the life of a modern manufacturing community imprisoned the spirit and that the balance needed readjustment. Shorn of romance, the spirit of man might well at times despair, but he possessed in it a kind of *elixir vite*; it defied for him the narrow limits of his fate; often it was his guide to the true significance of things. The thesis that libraries contained nothing that could be spared could not be defended. Man was a loquacious animal, and the preserved verbosity of centuries contained many vain repetitions and lifeless redundancies not a few. The libraries of the world were, however, one of its most valuable assets, an asset not of lessening but of increasing value. If the world became duller as it grew older it might even chance that the books we wrote and housed might afford some compensation to our successors. As human documents, and as a means of communicating ideas, books could hardly fail to play day by day a larger part in human history. The governing nations of the future would be the nations who to-day loved ideas, who believed in knowledge and were willing to pay a high price for it. Yet the mass of mankind seemed vastly more concerned with what they could get out of the world than what they could give to it.

The President, having been cordially thanked for his address, called upon Mr. A. Capel Shaw (Birmingham Public Libraries) to read an historical sketch of the rise and development of the Birmingham Free Libraries. Mr. Walter Powell (Birmingham) followed with an account of 'Publishers and Publishing,' descriptive of the woes of cataloguers in dealing with the vagaries in the "get-up" of modern books. 'Note on a Few Experiments at Glasgow' was the title of a practical discourse by Mr. F. T. Barrett (Corporation Libraries, Glasgow), dealing with matters of cataloguing, classification, and indicators. 'John Baskerville and his Work,' a very appropriate subject to be brought forward at Birmingham, was treated by Mr. R. K. Dent (Aston Manor). In the afternoon visits were paid by some members to the Wolverhampton Art and Industrial Exhibition, while others journeyed to Kenilworth. In the evening the members were entertained by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress at a reception and ball at the Council House.

On Wednesday morning, the 24th, the proceedings commenced with a paper by Mr. W. E. A. Axon (Manchester) on 'An Italian Librarian of the Seventeenth Century: Antonio

Magliabecchi.' Mr. John Ballinger (Cardiff) brought forward the question of 'The Rate Limitation,' in which he pointed out how public libraries were hampered financially thereby and how the penny rate was a false economy. 'The Idea of a Great Public Library' was submitted by Mr. T. W. Lyster (National Library of Ireland, Dublin). Mr. Ben. H. Mullen (Salford) recommended a system of 'Sight Indices for a Classified Library' which made it impossible, in returning a volume to the shelves, to place it in a wrong position without the fact being instantly shown by the book itself. 'Some Library Aids other than Mechanical' were explained by Mr. R. W. Mould (Southwark), and the connexion between 'The Public Library and Reading Circles' was discussed by Mr. J. Potter Briscoe (Nottingham). In the afternoon St. Mary's College and Library at Oscott were visited, and in the evening, after a long business meeting, the members were entertained at a smoking concert by the Midland Arts Club and the Royal Birmingham Society of Artists at the rooms of the Society. The meeting was continued on Thursday and Friday.

#### THE HOHENZOLLERN CANDIDATURE.

MR. HEADLAM sends us another letter (too long to print in *extenso*) which begins as follows:—

"Is it really necessary that I should explain why the French intervention of 1869 may be passed over? The idea of the Hohenzollern candidature, if emanating from Madrid, had no more importance than numerous similar episodes. What gave it its peculiar importance was that Bismarck adopted it as an offensive measure against France. When did he do so? So far as our present information goes his hand may be traced from October, 1869; he took it up with vigour in January, 1870. Now the French intervention was in April, 1870; for this period we have no evidence that the idea had been adopted in Berlin, for suspicion is not evidence. Your statement that at this time it was 'sprung by Prussia on France' seems to arise from a confusion of the events of the spring and the autumn similar to that which you made when you referred to the King of Roumania as evidence for the French intervention. It is just because I wish to make it clear that Bismarck did use the affair as a weapon against France that I pass over the earlier stages in the idea when he had not given it the importance which it was to assume."

After further controversy as to the treaty in dispute and his own interpretation he concludes:—

"Your point that the Hohenzollern candidature was the direct cause of the visit of the Archduke Albert to France is a good one if it can be proved, for nothing is more remarkable than this tour which he undertook in the southern departments; but was not this in the early months of 1870, after Bismarck's definite adoption of the candidature, or do you refer to his earlier visit? But here again all depends on the exact date. Writing away from England and from books, I cannot be sure to which you refer; but I do not think you will be able to prove that the Hohenzollern candidature caused any serious alarm at Vienna before 1870."

We see no reason and we have no space to insert what amounts to an article on this subject either by Mr. Headlam or ourselves. We have allowed protest and rejoinder, and cannot continue the discussion further. We still think that the original article was open to the criticism we offered upon it—i.e., not fair to the French case, or too partial to the German view to be regarded as unprejudiced.

#### THE MYSTERY OF TILSIT.

THE means by which Canning and the English Government were able to discover the secret understanding with regard to a maritime league against England arrived at by Napoleon I. and Alexander I. on the occasion of their famous conference at Tilsit has remained a mystery that has baffled the ingenuity and even the researches of four generations of political and historical writers.

A new and plausible solution of this problem

has recently been advanced by a very able specialist in the pages of the *English Historical Review*. The theory which is there propounded is based on an exhaustive examination of the contemporary official correspondence, and assigns the probable credit of the discovery to a certain Mr. Mackenzie, an obscure agent of the British Government, who was employed at the headquarters of the Russian army under the orders of Lord Gower, the British plenipotentiary to the Court of the Emperor Alexander. The means by which the secret was discovered by this enterprising agent is believed by the writer in the *English Historical Review* to have been his intercourse with the Russian General Bennigsen, who is known to have been ill disposed to the new policy of his imperial master. The valuable information thus obtained was immediately conveyed by the British agent to Canning himself, and the proof of this proposition is stated to be contained in the dates of the several dispatches received by Canning on the same occasion. The writer's argument is therefore based upon the following premises: (1) That Mackenzie had opportunities of obtaining this intelligence through his intercourse with those who were in a position to impart it. (2) That the latter did very probably communicate it to him. (3) That at all events the receipt of certain intelligence actually communicated by Mackenzie to Canning would have enabled the latter to adopt measures to forestall the intended seizure of the Danish fleet by Napoleon.

It might perhaps be objected that this is an *a priori* argument which still leaves us in doubt as to the actual source of the communication which Canning undoubtedly received from some trustworthy quarter. According to the very showing of this article Mackenzie himself was hardly a responsible informant. It would seem that he had been allowed to present himself at the Russian headquarters in the absence of the British military attachés, and although he is described in the *English Historical Review* as a "British agent at Tilsit," it can be shown that he was in no sense an agent, but an ex-volunteer in the Eastern army of Russia, who was attached to Lord Hutchinson's mission with other English officers as a special courier. Military questions alone seem to have been discussed in his presence, and we are not even told whether he was actually at Tilsit on the occasion of the interview between the two emperors, since he appears to have arrived at Memel on the very day of their meeting. There are many other improbabilities in this part of the argument, but it is scarcely necessary to pursue the subject further, since it is obvious that, whatever Mackenzie's position may have been or whatever he may have seen or heard, he could not have influenced Canning's action unless he had communicated his intelligence to the minister before a certain date. Now we know from Canning's own words that he received the secret information from Tilsit on July 21st, 1807, and we can also ascertain from indisputable evidence that Mackenzie did not arrive in London until July 23rd. Here, then, the whole argument of the writer in the *English Historical Review* breaks down; but it is only fair to mention that the writer, after hazarding a calculation of the time necessary for Mackenzie's journey, admits that "there is no definite proof of this," though he considers that "the circumstantial evidence as to Mackenzie's arrival at London with oral news from Tilsit is fairly complete." Unfortunately there is very definite proof to the contrary, whilst the circumstantial evidence which can be adduced points to another and a generally unsuspected source of information.

In the *English Historical Review* (vol. xvi. p. 716) we find the statement that Canning's policy towards Denmark was determined by the receipt "on the same day" (July 16th, 1807) of



warnings from Mr. Garlike, the British minister at Copenhagen, from the agent Mackenzie, and from an unknown "Russian officer" (whose intelligence was transmitted by Mr. Garlike) that Russia had come to terms with France and that the French were threatening Holstein and the navigation of the Baltic. As a matter of fact, no such intelligence was received on this day, with the exception of Garlike's dubious estimate of the ability of the Danes to preserve their neutrality, which was no news to Canning. Mackenzie's report, received by Lord Gower, does not mention a Franco-Russian understanding and is dated two days before the treaty of Tilsit, whilst the "Russian" intelligence is merely an extract from a military report of the battle of Friedland, which was most probably not written by a Russian at all, but by one of the British military attachés, who had been present at the battle, and who was actually the bearer of other dispatches which reached London also on July 16th. But apart from this lack of evidence, it is most improbable that these several advices reached Canning's hands in time to determine the new policy expressed in his instructions of July 16th to an agent whom he forthwith appointed to supersede Garlike, at the same time that he made arrangements for sending a British fleet to the Sound.\* Even supposing that dispatches reached London early on July 16th (which in one case at least they did not), these measures could scarcely have been decided on at a few hours' notice, and, indeed, there is every reason to suppose that they had been put in train some time before the date in question. The intelligence from Tilsit, however, which clearly caused the further measures announced by Canning in his official letters of July 22nd was quite another matter, as the writer in the *English Historical Review* very properly points out. Here we have the definite statement that in consequence of certain information received by Canning on the 21st of July, "directly from Tilsit," the British representative was to demand "sufficient security" (namely, the cession of the fleet) from the Danish Government, as well as a repudiation or admission of a Franco-Russian engagement. This demand, supported by a powerful fleet, was nothing less than an ultimatum, and it was only found necessary to vary these instructions, from the light of later intelligence, by imposing a time-limit for compliance on the part of Denmark. Evidently, then, Canning had received on July 21st information which he regarded as conclusive of the designs of Napoleon and of the probable compliance of Russia and Denmark with his demands. This brings us back to our starting-point at Tilsit, and we have still to consider whether any material evidence exists to indicate the channel by which the purport of the conference was communicated from that place to Canning.

The possible sources of information have been discussed by the writer of the article in the *English Historical Review*, and the several conventional or legendary versions of the matter have been disposed of by him with much learning and acuteness. In their place, however, he has brought forward, as we have seen, the claims of the "agent" Mackenzie, and to these it has been already objected that Mackenzie cannot be shown to have had any knowledge of the results of the meeting, and that, even if he had obtained such information on his own account, and had deliberately concealed it from his official superiors, to whom he made his reports and whose dispatches he conveyed to England, he did

not arrive in London until July 23rd, two days after the receipt of Canning's secret information. This essential detail is not merely proved by the official endorsement of the letters. The daily progress of every dispatch received or sent out from England can be traced, from several sources of official information, with as much certainty as the movements of a British war-vessel. We know, for instance, the exact dates of departure and arrival, the messengers' names, the route taken, the means of conveyance of every foreign letter received by Canning on the 16th and 23rd of July respectively. We can even make considerable additions to the possible sources of information which have been examined by the writer of the article in the *English Historical Review*, and, with the exception of one dispatch from Lord Hutchinson,\* written between June 21st and July 20th (probably on purely military business), we can account satisfactorily for all of them, and can finally dismiss them from our calculations in respect of what transpired in Canning's room at the Foreign Office on July 21st, 1807.

Having thus failed to find the information which we seek in the Foreign Office correspondence quoted by the writer in the *English Historical Review*, we must seek a possible solution of the mystery of Tilsit in some other quarter. More than one clue has, indeed, been furnished by the writer himself in his lucid and masterly exposition of the political situation in Northern Europe at the date of the conference of Tilsit. He has also pointed out that Canning's famous instructions of July 22nd (which were repeated in the same words to the British agents and officers concerned in their execution) indicate that the intelligence received by him on July 21st was a verbal communication. It would be interesting to ascertain, therefore, what persons had interviews with the minister on that date, and what were the antecedents or proclivities of each of them. Amongst the numerous secret agents who had relations with the English Government it would be a matter of pure speculation to suggest one name as more likely than another to indicate the author of this information, supposing always that these agents were in a position to have obtained it at the great expense of conveyance in those times, or that Canning would have taken such a momentous decision upon the mere assurance of a spy and his accomplices. A far more probable explanation which presents itself is also (as often happens) a much simpler one. We know that the Russian minister in London was a warm partisan of an Anglo-Russian alliance; we know that he had formerly been resident in Holstein and that he was in confidential correspondence with his fellow minister at the Court of Denmark; that he had learnt much that displeased him concerning the secret French proclivities of a certain faction at that Court, and that he had (doubtless inspired by Canning) exerted himself to defeat the designs of that faction by inducing the Russian Government to address a strong remonstrance to Copenhagen on the subject. French intrigues in Russia, or the growing coldness of the Emperor and his Chancellor towards England, had delayed the delivery of that remonstrance (though dated May 23rd) until the middle of July. At the same time no official instructions could have been received by the Russian legation in London to countermand this friendly attitude so long as Alexander was still hesitating to avow himself the accomplice of France. But it is perfectly possible that this friendly Russian minister received private intelligence from Tilsit by way of Copenhagen as to what was meditated by France in conjunction with Russia and Denmark. The secret articles of the treaty of alliance signed at

Tilsit must (as we learn from Russian sources) have been known to many Anglophile members of Alexander's *entourage* by June 30th, and advices dispatched on or before that date to the Russian minister in London would have reached him by July 21st, on which day, it may be finally remarked, we know that he had an interview with Canning.

All this, of course, is mere conjecture, and is only advanced as a proposition which seems in many respects preferable to that which has been published on the authority of the *English Historical Review*. But there are also several circumstances, which have hitherto escaped notice, to support the theory which has been suggested in the present article. Nothing strikes us more in the whole course of the official correspondence than the entire ignorance of the real nature of the Franco-Russian engagement displayed by the British ministers and agents abroad. Long after the fateful intelligence was on its way to England—and even after it had reached the ears of Canning—Lord Gower, Lord Hutchinson, Garlike, Jackson, and the other English diplomatists abroad continued to vary their confessions of ignorance with wild surmises as to the political significance of the conference. If the intelligence had been received from any one of these he surely would have reverted to the subject in his subsequent correspondence. In contrast to this diplomatic blindness we have the clearer perception of the approaching crisis on the part of the Russian ministers in England and Denmark. Evidently these diplomatists were in a position to learn the true state of affairs as to the position of Denmark, whether or not it was their wish or their duty to convey a friendly warning to the Government of their ally.

Now Canning states in his dispatch of July 21st that "particulars of intelligence" regarding the French proclivities of the Danish Government had reached him on previous occasions, and as it is certain that he received no such helpful information through the ordinary official channels it may be reasonably suggested that here again his source of information was the energetic minister of England's chief ally, who on the 19th of July had described the zeal with which he worked in the common interests of ancient allies, and who, when shortly after these momentous events he was recalled from the English Court, declared, with every appearance of sincerity, that the grateful memory of his intercourse with Canning would never be effaced from his heart.

It may be added that the above conclusions receive some confirmation from the foreign archives of Paris and St. Petersburg. In these we find the admission made by the Emperor Alexander to the French envoy that when the Russian minister in London was pressed by Canning as to the friendly intentions of Russia, not having received any instructions on this subject,

"il n'a pu répondre que d'une manière évasive qui n'a pas satisfait ces messieurs, et ils viennent de m'envoyer une flotte assez considérable dans la Baltique."

The new instructions to this minister did not, in fact, reach London till July 31st. Even after the diplomatic rupture with England we find the Russian minister boldly avowing to his official chief his anxiety to bring about an understanding between the two countries which the diplomacy of Napoleon was passionately opposing at St. Petersburg, and at the same time we learn that, "par une suite de la confiance qu'il m'a constamment témoignée," Canning had given the ex-minister free access to his private residence whenever he desired to speak with him.

#### THE COMING PUBLISHING SEASON.

MESSRS. HODDER & STOUGHTON'S autumn announcements include the following books: In Fiction: *The Little White Bird*, by J. M. Barrie,

\* This was possibly conveyed by General Clinton, who left Elsinor July 8th and reached Yarmouth July 18th. Therefore he brought later news than Mackenzie, and was much more likely to have given personal information to Canning than his subordinate.

\* For instance, Capt. Lionel Hervey, who conveyed the dispatches from Lord Gower at Memel which are assumed to have formed the foundation of Canning's letter of July 16th, did not arrive off Whitby till 4 P.M. July 15th, and having a journey of 246 miles in twenty-four stages to London, he could scarcely have reported himself at Downing Street before the night of the 16th.

—Fuel of Fire, by Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler, —Glengarry Days, a Story of Early Days in Glengarry, by Ralph Connor, —His Majesty Baby, by Ian Maclaren, —A Whaleman's Wife, by Frank T. Bullen, —Bylow Hill, by G. W. Cable, with illustrations in colour, —Robin Brilliant, by Mrs. Dudeney, —The Unnamed, by William Le Queux, —A Daughter of the Sea, by Amy Le Feuvre, —The Bells of Portknockie, by David Lyall, —Behind the Granite Gateway, by W. Scott King, —Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch, by Alice Caldwell Hegan, with illustrations in colour by Harold Copping, —Near Relations, by Adeline Sergeant, —Not for Crown or Sceptre, by D. Alcock, —Dwellers in the Mist, by Norman Maclean, —Lauder and her Lover, by Deas Cromarty, —in the complete edition of Charlotte Brontë: Shirley, with introduction by W. Robertson Nicoll, —the new uniform editions of J. M. Barrie's and Ian Maclaren's works, —Lad's Love, by S. R. Crockett, a cheaper edition, —Stephen Glyn, Good out of Evil, and The False and the True, all by Annie S. Swan, —Cable's Old Creole Days, in the "Red Leather Series," In the "Little Ones' Library," illustrated in colours: The Adventures of a Monkey on a Stick, by Langdon Hill; The Story of a Little Coloured Coon, by Conrad Hall; A Child's Esop, by Alton Towers; and The Good Girls' and Bad Boys' Alphabet, by Ralph Somerville, In Theology: The Death of Christ, its Place and Interpretation in the New Testament, by Prof. James Denney, —Biblical and Literary Essays, by the late A. B. Davidson, —The Church and the Ministry in the Early Centuries, being the Eighteenth Series of the Cunningham Lectures, by Principal T. M. Lindsay, —Sojourning with God, and other Sermons, by Principal Rainy, —new edition of The Life of the Master, by Dr. John Watson, —Representative Men of the Bible, by the Rev. George Matheson, —The Education of Christ: Hillside Reveries, by Prof. W. M. Ramsay, —and The Seven Cardinal Virtues, by the Rev. Prof. James Stalker, In the Expositor's Greek Testament, edited by W. Robertson Nicoll: 2 Corinthians, by Dean Bernard; Galatians, by the Rev. Frederick Rendall; Ephesians, by Principal Salmon; Philippians, by the Rev. H. A. A. Kennedy; and Colossians, by Prof. A. S. Peake, In the "Friendship Series": Friendship, by the Rev. Hugh Black; The Gospel and Social Questions, by the Rev. A. Shepherd, of Glasgow; Christ's Cure for Care, by the Rev. Mark Guy Pearse; Concerning Them that are Asleep, by Dr. Joseph Parker, —a new volume of sermons by Dr. Alexander Maclaren, —The Master and His Methods, by the Rev. E. Griffith-Jones, —The Scene of our Lord's Life, by Prof. Waddy Moss, —The Theology of Christ's Teaching, by the late Principal King, —The Bible and Modern Criticism, by Sir Robert Anderson, —In Life's School: a Book for Young Men, by the Rev. David Watson, —Primitive Semitic Religion To-day: a Record of Researches, Discoveries, and Studies in Syria, Palestine, and the Sinaitic Peninsula, by Prof. Samuel I. Curtiss, —The Upper Currents, and In Perfect Peace, by the Rev. J. R. Miller, —The Gift, by S. Macnoughtan. A sixpenny edition of Natural Law in the Spiritual World; a new edition of The Philosophy of the Christian Religion based on Psychology and History, by A. Sabatier; and The City Temple Pulpit, by Dr. Parker, Vol. VII. In Biography: My Life-Work: an Autobiography of Samuel Smith, M.P., illustrated, —Erromanga, the Martyr Isle, by the Rev. H. A. Robertson, of Erromanga, edited by John Fraser, —The Life of Urijah Rees Thomas, by D. M. Thomas, —Recollections of a Long Life: an Autobiography, by the Rev. T. L. Cuyler, —and cheaper editions of On the Threshold of Central Africa, by F. Coillard, and George H. C. Macgregor, a Biography, by the Rev. D. C. Macgregor. In General Literature: The Letters of William

Cowper, edited by Thomas Wright, in 4 vols., uniform with the "Edinburgh Edition" of Stevenson, —The Household of Faith: Characters and Criticisms, by the author of 'Collections and Recollections,' —From a Turret Window, by Annie S. Swan, —Popular Hymns and their Writers, by F. A. Jones. In the "Red Cloth Series": Cinnamon Roses, by Mary Wilkins. In the "Bookman's Booklets": Carlyle, by G. K. Chesterton and J. E. Hodder Williams; and R. L. Stevenson, Charles Dickens, Leo Tolstoy, all by G. K. Chesterton, —and The 'Bookman' Directory of Booksellers, Publishers, and Authors, edited by J. E. Hodder Williams.

Mr. Nutt's list of forthcoming works includes editions of The Sin-Eater, and other Tales; The Washer of the Ford, and other Legendary Moralities; and From the Hills of Dream, Mountain Songs and Island Runes, by Fiona Macleod, —St. John's Gospel and Epistles as read by the Early Christians, a parallel edition, in Greek and English, based upon the traditional text, with a fresh translation into English, a critical apparatus, a short Commentary and Glossary by Dr. A. N. Jannaris, —The Origin and Early History of the Celtic Church in Great Britain and Ireland, by Prof. H. Zimmer, translated by A. Meyer. In the Grimm Library: The Three Days' Tournament, by Miss J. L. Weston, and Denmark's Heroic Literature, by Axel Orlrik: Part I., Hrolf Kraki and the Early Skjoldings. In the Irish Saga Library: The Courtship of Ferb, an old Irish romance transcribed in the twelfth century into the Book of Leinster, translated into English Prose and Verse by A. H. Leahy. Arthurian Romances unrepresented in Malory: No. 5, Sir Cliges, Le Beaus Desconus, two Middle-English romances retold in modern prose by Jessie L. Weston. In the publications of the Folk-lore Society: County Folk-lore, Vol. IV., printed extracts relating to the Folk-lore of the Orkneys and Shetlands, selected, arranged, and edited by G. F. Black; and The Evil Eye in the Superstitious Beliefs and Practices of the Gaelic-speaking Highlanders, by R. C. MacLagan, M.D. Song and Story, Poems by L. Street, —a new version of the Æneid in blank verse, by T. B. D. May, —a second edition of The Rising of 1745, —Popular Studies in Romance, Mythology, &c.: The Edda: The Heroic Mythology of the North, by W. Faraday; The Legends of the Holy Grail, by A. Nutt, —The Ancient East: Popular Literature in Ancient Egypt, by Prof. A. Wiedemann; The Hittites, by Dr. L. Messerschmidt, —Shakespeare and Voltaire, by Prof. Lounsbury, —and Vol. V. of the Chronycle of Froissart, translated by Lord Berners, with an introduction by W. P. Ker ("Tudor Translations," Vols. XXVII.-XXXI.).

Mr. Elkin Mathews's announcements comprise the following: A Guide to the Best Historical Novels and Tales, by Jonathan Nield, new edition, with indexes to authors and titles added, —Hand in Hand, Verses by a Mother and Daughter, —Journal of Edward Ellerker Williams, Companion of Shelley and Byron in 1821 and 1822, with introduction by Richard Garnett, —Poems, by W. G. Hole, —The Treasure of the Garden, one of Jack B. Yeats's Plays in the Old Manner, the plates coloured by the author, —Notes and Echoes, by J. S. Risley, —The Company of Heaven, by Evelyn Moore, —The Vintage of Dreams, by S. John Lucas, —Hore Amoris, by Rosa Newmarch, —The Golden Vanity and The Green Bed, words and music of two old English ballads, with pictures in colour by Pamela Colman Smith, —The Lost Parson, and other Poems, by J. A. Bridges, —With Elia and his Friends: in Books and Dreams, by John de Llandaff, —Poems, by Mary E. Richmond, —Verses, Occasionally Humorous, by E. H. Lacon Watson, —The Queen's Vigil, and other Song, by Wilfrid Wilson Gibson, —The Burden of Love, by Elizabeth Gibson, —Christmas Carols, by Elizabeth Gibson,

with illustrations by Edith Calvert, —The Breath and the Bloom of the Year, by M. Anderson, —and Heaven's Way, a selection from the religious poems of Henry Vaughan, edited by Adelaide L. J. Gosset.

Messrs. T. & T. Clark announce The Cross and the Kingdom, as viewed by Christ Himself and in the Light of Evolution, by the Rev. W. L. Walker, —The Testament of our Lord, translated into English from the Syriac, with introduction and notes, by Prof. James Cooper and Arthur J. Maclean, —Joseph and Moses, the Founders of Israel, by the Rev. Buchanan Blake, —Professor A. B. Davidson, In Memoriam, with biographical introduction by A. Taylor Innes, —The Fatherhood of God, by the Rev. J. Scott Lidgett, —A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on the Book of Numbers, by Prof. G. Buchanan Gray, —The Religion of the Ancient Egyptians and Babylonians, by Prof. A. H. Sayce, —Explorations in Bible Lands during the Nineteenth Century, edited by Prof. H. V. Hilprecht, —and in the series of "The World's Epoch-Makers": Pascal and the Port Royalists, by Prof. William Clark; Euclid, his Life and System, by Thomas Smith; Hegel and Hegelianism, by Prof. R. Mackintosh.

Messrs. Isbister & Co. are publishing the following: The Poetry of Robert Browning, by Stopford A. Brooke, —On the Veldt in the Seventies, by Sir Charles Warren, —The Marquis of Salisbury, by F. D. How, a new life, —The Comrades: Poems Old and New, by William Canton, —The Wisdom of James the Just, by the Bishop of Ripon, studies of the Epistle of St. James, —The Man called Jesus, by John P. Kingsland, —The Poetry of Plants, by Hugh Macmillan, —Selections from the Poetical Works of John Skelton, with introduction, notes, and glossary, by Prof. W. H. Williams, —The Poems of James Hogg, with an introduction by William Wallace, —The Life and Love Letters of a Dwarf: the Memoir of Count Borowlaski, with introduction by H. R. Heatley, —Tales by Three Brothers: Stories of Adventure and Mystery, —The Children of Silence, by John Cleveland, a romance of Quaker life, —Trelawny and his Friends, by Holman Freeland, —The Son of the Wolf, by Jack London, —The Course of Justice, by Victor L. Whitechurch, —One of Cleopatra's Nights, translated from Gautier by Lafcadio Hearn, —and The Snow Baby: a True Story with True Pictures, by Josephine D. Peary.

Messrs. Wells Gardner, Darton & Co.'s announcements include the following: Collected Letters, Speeches, and Papers by the late Canon Bright, edited by the Rev. B. J. Kidd, —Religious Instruction of Children at Home, by Mrs. Barker, —Thackeray's Great Hogarty Diamond, with illustrations by Hugh Thomson, —The Mother's Book of Song, with outline illustrations by Charles Robinson, —Father Dolling: a Memoir, by Joseph Clayton, —Retreat Addresses, by the late J. P. F. Davidson, —Prepare to Meet thy God, being Instructions on Adult Baptism, Confirmation, Holy Communion, Penance, and Confession, by the Rev. F. Douglas Robinson, —The Way to the Father: Addresses on the Lord's Prayer, by the Rev. John Wakeford, —Called to be Saints, by Archdeacon Lushington, —a second edition of Under the Dome, by the Bishop of London; and of Sermons on Hymns, by the late Canon Twells, —a third edition of Instructions on the Holy Communion, by the late J. P. F. Davidson, —The Shakespeare Story-Book, by Mary Macleod, illustrated by Gordon Browne, —The Fairchild Family, edited by M. E. Palgrave, illustrated by F. M. Rudland, —a second series of Darton's Sunday Pleasure Book, illustrated, —Hemmed In, by Lieut.-Col. A. F. Mockler-Ferryman, R.E., —Open and See, picture-book for the little ones, —The Bertrams of Ladywell, by Bessie Marchant, —The Cape Cousins, by E. M. Green, —A Family of Girls, by Raymond Jacobens, —Bob Layton's Adventures, by Mrs.



Neville Cubitt,—A Lonesome Lassie, by Raymond Jacobens,—Mother's Story Book of Birds,—The Coronation Autograph Book, pictured by Charles Robinson,—A Life of Queen Alexandra, by Eleanor Bulley,—Sydney Yorke's Friend, being Vol. XI. of "Chatterbox Library,"—and the annual volumes Chatterbox, Sunday, Prize, Young Standard-Bearer, and Friendly Leaves.

### Literary Gossip.

ANTHONY HOPE'S story 'The Intrusions of Peggy,' which has been appearing serially in the *Cornhill*, will be published by Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. in book form on October 7th. It is a novel of modern London life, political, financial, and social, with a strong underlying love interest.

MESSRS. HUTCHINSON & Co. have secured from H.R.H. the Duke of Abruzzi the exclusive English rights for the world of his important work 'On the Polar Star in the Arctic Sea, 1899-1900,' which is to be published simultaneously by the leading publishers on the Continent: Messrs. Hoepli of Milan, Messrs. Brockhaus of Leipzig, and Messrs. Hachette of Paris. The book—which contains an account of the first Italian expedition to the North Pole, which penetrated further north than had been done before by Nansen or any one else—will contain about 200 illustrations and twenty-five photographic plates, besides maps and panoramas. Mr. William Le Queux is translating the work.

MESSRS. SMITH, ELDER & Co. will publish on October 3rd a third edition of Sir Leslie Stephen's 'History of English Thought in the Eighteenth Century.' In his preface to this issue the distinguished critic states that to make the book fully satisfactory even to himself would require the rewriting of a considerable part, but that in the first place he is not sure that he would not spoil instead of improve it, and in the second he is now unequal to a task which would demand much time and labour. He has, therefore, contented himself with correcting such errors as he has discovered.

MR. FISHER UNWIN has in preparation a volume of stories by Mrs. Hamilton Synge, entitled 'The Coming of Sonia.' The stories are on domestic themes, and they rely for their appeal to the reader rather on introspective analysis than exciting incident.

MR. FISHER UNWIN will also publish shortly a book on the Irish land question by Mr. A. P. A. O'Gara. The title is 'The Green Republic,' which stands for South Tyrone, where the author spent some time as a medical *locum tenens*. In this book he relates his conversations with men of all sorts and conditions whose interests were bound up with the land, and endeavours to form an independent judgment on disputed points.

MR. HEINEMANN will publish the first number of Mr. Norman's new monthly, the *World's Work*, on October 25th. It will be progressive in politics, and pay special attention to the lessons the principal foreign countries ought to teach us. Each number is to consider the march of events, some pressing economic problem, and some favourite sport. By exchange of articles with the American edition (a distinct enterprise) every aspect of American activity will be promptly recorded for British readers.

Arrangements are also pending for the simultaneous publication of French and German editions. The early list of contributors includes amongst others the names of Sir John Brunner, Sir Westman Pearson, Sir Christopher Furness, Mr. J. Fletcher Moulton, Prof. W. J. Ashley, Sir William Laird Clowes, and Major Martin A. S. Hume. We hope that the venture will succeed in disturbing the British complacency which spells inadequacy.

DURING the ensuing session of the Royal Historical Society Mr. C. H. Firth will read a further paper on the development of the Cromwellian Army, which he will follow to the Continent during the brilliant campaign of Dunkirk. Dr. Gasquet will read a paper on 'The Premonstratensian Order in England,' whose registers he is engaged in editing for the Society from hitherto unknown MSS. Prof. Oman has promised a paper on an obscure incident of the Peninsular War; and essays embodying special research have been arranged on the relations of the English Crown with the Italian bankers, by Mr. R. J. Whitwell; on the 'Status of the Elizabethan Bondmen,' by M. Alex. Savine; on the 'History of the Sheriff's Farm,' by Mr. G. J. Turner; on the 'Unpublished Inquisition of Inclosures in 1606,' by Dr. Gay, of Harvard; and on 'The Mediæval Commerce of Wales,' by Mr. E. A. Lewis.

AMONGST the forthcoming publications of the Society in its "Camden Series," vol. x. of the 'Camden Miscellany' will contain the texts of two contemporary diaries of some importance. One of these is the journal of Sir Thomas Hoby during his embassies on the Continent under Edward VI. and Mary, edited by Mr. Edgar Powell; the other is the commonplace book of Sir Roger Wilbraham, Master of the Requests under Elizabeth and James I. The latter, which has been edited for the Society by Mr. Spencer Scott, will, it is believed, be found to preserve some important State papers, including reports of Council meetings and royal speeches in Parliament which possibly do not exist elsewhere.

DR. HECHT, of Balliol and Berlin, is working in the British Museum at the MSS. of David Herd, and hopes to publish at least the unprinted poems in them. One of these is a long ballad, 'The Duke of Milk,' and others have poetical merit. Dr. Hecht has just come from Finland, where he has visited some very aged peasants living in almost inaccessible fens, who have memories only for the tunes and words of ancient ballads of war and fantasy, which they sing with quavering voice.

MR. HARDIN CRAIG, of Princeton University, is also working in the British Museum, preparing for the Early English Text Society an edition of the two independent Coventry plays not belonging to the standard set. The MS. of one play has been burnt, but Prof. Manley secured a copy of it while it existed. The other play is known only in print.

PROF. OTTO JESPERSEN, of Copenhagen, is here, digesting his material for a volume of 300 pages or more for a German publisher on the 'History or Growth and Structure of the English Language.' The book will take special note of words imported into

English from time to time, and their influence on its syntax.

MR. ISRAEL GOLLANCZ'S new edition of that most important and interesting Cambridge play of 1606, 'The Returne from Parnassus,' will be the first real edition of it, for its other so-called editors have done little more than reprint it. None of them has cleared up the puzzle of "Jove's breakfast," which his "faire mistres" was to give Amoretto in return for his presents of an ambling hobby,

a jewell for her care,  
A kirtle of some hundred crownes or more :  
With these faire gifts, when I accompanied goe,  
Sheele giue Ioues breakfast : *Sidney* tearmes it so.

Mr. Grosart says the explanation will probably be found in Sidney's 'Arcadia,' but it is not there. Mr. Gollancz has, however, found it in Sidney's 'Astrophel and Stella,' in a poem on a kiss, and there the supposed Jove turns out to be Love, who naturally breakfasts on kisses. So all is clear. Many other bad readings in the careless, shabby little print by G. Eld have been corrected by Mr. Gollancz from Spenser, in whom John Day, the author of the 'Returne,' as Mr. Gollancz decides, was soaked. Mr. Gollancz has also identified for the first time the whole of the characters in the play, the most interesting being Thomas Nashe as Ingenioso. If all the volumes in the "King's Classics" give as much fresh information as its 'Return from Parnassus' will, the series will be a real gain to students.

THE forthcoming number of the *Classical Review* will contain a long and searching examination of Dr. Frazer's 'Golden Bough,' from the standpoint of classical study, by Mr. A. B. Cook.

MISS EDITH MORLEY, who is Professor of English at Reading College and Lecturer at the ladies' branch of King's College at Kensington, is preparing an edition of the unprinted additional "Characters" of Samuel Butler, the author of 'Hudibras.'

MISS CAROLINE SPURGEON, the Assistant Lecturer on English at Bedford College, has sent to press the first section of her 'Trial List of Five Hundred Years of Criticism on and Allusions to Chaucer, 1392-1900,' for the Chaucer Society. She has two thousand extracts ready—nearly all English—but wants two thousand more, and hopes to get them from readers of books in any language that mentions Chaucer.

AT the last monthly meeting of the Booksellers' Provident Institution, Mr. J. Shaylor in the chair, the sum of 98*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* was voted for the relief of fifty-six members and widows of members.

THE Rev. Herbert Lucas, S.J., is preparing an exhaustive index to the works of Cardinal Newman.

WE hear with pleasure that Mr. Gardner, of Paisley, proposes to issue a new and complete edition of Pitcairn's 'Ancient Criminal Trials in Scotland,' in seven parts, edited by Dr. W. M. Metcalfe. It is needless to dwell here on the interest and great value of this important collection. It will be more to the point to say that the edition is to be limited to 225 copies, so that early application will be necessary to secure this desirable reissue.

THE choice stock of rare books of the late Mr. Gilbert I. Ellis, of 29, New Bond Street, will be sold by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge on October 28th and seven following days. Mr. G. I. Ellis, like his uncle, the late F. S. Ellis, dealt only in choice books, and his catalogues were always full of scarce and interesting items; the sale, therefore, ranks almost as that of a private gentleman's library. A liberal assortment of incunabula and a good many early English printed books which are not often sold will be offered. There are also some important illuminated and other manuscripts and autograph letters. One of the most noteworthy lots is a unique collection of nearly 2,000 French illustrated almanacs, comprising upwards of 300 different publications issued during the period 1880 to 1898, bound in 441 volumes. The Americana comprise nearly 100 lots; and over fifty entries occur under the general title of music, many of the articles being excessively rare.

A CORRESPONDENT from Bavaria writes:—

"Can any of your readers inform me if there are in private possession letters from Sir Francis Walsingham or referring to him, which are not in the British Museum or in the Record Office, or mentioned in the Reports of the Historical MSS. Commission? In particular there seem to be no documents throwing light on his youth and his residence on the Continent during the reign of Queen Mary."

THE town of Grenoble, the library of which possesses the greater portion of the manuscripts of Stendhal, some of which are still unpublished, has desired to have a bust of its most distinguished writer, and the well-known sculptor M. J. Vibert has been commissioned to execute the work. The life-size *maquette* is finished, and those who have seen it pronounce it a great success. The portrait is derived from a number of designs and portraits now in the possession of a collector who owns a remarkable series of documents relating to the author of the 'Chartreuse de Parme.'

WITH the sanction of Henrik Ibsen a collection of his letters is being prepared for the press, and will be published next year both in Norway and Germany.

THE thirty-seventh annual assembly of the Neuchâtel Society for Historical Research was held at Peseux on September 15th. The main interest of the meeting centred round the discussion of the genuineness of the so-called 'Chronicle of the Canons of Neuchâtel.' Major Perrochet, of La Chaux-de-Fonds, read a paper in defence of the credibility of this historical work, whilst Dr. Piaget, the cantonal archivist, brought forth a quantity of evidence, philological as well as historical, to prove that the so-called Chronicle could not possibly have been written at the close of the Middle Ages. He believes it to have been compiled "by an extremely clever forger" in the early part of the eighteenth century.

KONRAD VON MAURER, whose death is announced in his eightieth year, was the son of the well-known statesman Georg von Maurer. He studied at Munich, Leipsic, and Berlin, and in 1855 was appointed Professor of Jurisprudence at the University of Munich, a post which he filled till 1893. He was considered an authority on matters

of ancient Scandinavian law, and was the author of a number of books, among them 'Isländische Volkssagen der Gegenwart,' 'Studien über das Christenrecht,' &c.

PETER KONRADIN VON PLANTA, whose death in his eighty-seventh year is reported from Switzerland, was well known both as a writer and a lawyer. He studied history and law at Heidelberg, and on his return to the Grisons, of which canton he was a native, he entered the Stateservice, where he speedily distinguished himself. He was the author of a number of interesting studies on the history of the Grisons. He founded several papers, among them the *Neue Helvetia*, none of which, however, enjoyed a long existence.

THE death of the author Antonio Valeri, better known by his pseudonym of Valetta, is announced from Rome in his thirty-fourth year. Valeri, who was the son of a porter, owed his education entirely to his own exertions, and early devoted himself to literary and historical research. To his efforts we owe much new information respecting Casanova, and he discovered some interesting facts regarding the Faustina of Goethe's 'Römische Elegien.'

WHILE the Census of England continues to be published volume by volume, that of Scotland has begun to appear, and the first volume, at the price of 6d., was issued last week. There have also appeared the Report of the Board of Education for 1901-2 (6d.); the Report for 1901 on Museums, Colleges, and Institutions (11d.); and Lists of Schools and of the Administration of the Board of Education for 1901-2 (2s. 3d.).

## SCIENCE

### MEDICAL LITERATURE.

*Diseases of the Organs of Respiration.* By Samuel West, M.D. (Griffin & Co.)—We entirely agree with the author's statement in the preface that the system adopted in recent years in the larger medical treatises of employing different writers for the various sections has many disadvantages, since such composite productions lose the individuality and consistency which a single writer might have given to the work. The book itself quite bears out this contention, and is an admirable illustration of the high value a medical text-book acquires when written in its entirety by one having the ripened judgment and the wide clinical experience of the author. As a writer on medical subjects Dr. West is already well known, and there can be no doubt that this work will still further increase his reputation. The labour spent on the book has been very great; it teems with notes of illustrative cases, the fruit of many years' observation, and every section shows that the literature of the subject has been most carefully consulted and includes the most recent investigations. As a treatise on the diseases of the chest it is very complete, and contains a surprisingly large amount of matter. Different sizes of type are used in the sections to indicate, according to a statement in the preface, matter of varying importance, but the smaller print in many places contains much that is of considerable value, such as notes of clinical cases, recent pathological investigations, and statistics. The terminology of the physical signs obtained by auscultation of the chest is at present most confusing to the student, as it is both cumbersome and overloaded. Dr. West pays special attention to the elucidation and simplification of this in a clear and valuable section. For note-taking he advocates the use of signs to represent the

variations in the respiratory sounds. The bacteriology and pathology are fairly complete, and include most of the recent work done in the subject. As regards the treatment of pulmonary diseases, the author goes fully into all the methods, but where drugs are employed in some cases more information might have been given as to doses.

The longest and most important section in the book is that on phthisis, more than a hundred and sixty pages being devoted to it. On the whole our author is inclined to take a rather pessimistic view as to the prognosis in this disease: "Perfect cure is impossible, and complete arrest used not to occur in more than 1 to 2 per cent. of all cases." This is surely too low a percentage, even for past years. Koch's statement that bovine and human tuberculosis have different origins is fully discussed, though naturally the question is left open pending further investigations. The sets of statistics in this section are very interesting. They show conclusively a considerable diminution in the mortality from phthisis during recent years, the decrease being probably largely due to improved sanitary conditions. The treatment of phthisis is fully considered in all its branches. Attention is drawn to the fact that much harm is often done by the indiscriminate way in which patients are sent abroad, and the author supplies some valuable practical hints on this point. The principal health resorts for phthisical patients are briefly described. More might with advantage have been said about the open-air treatment of phthisis in sanatoria, about which the author does not seem very hopeful. We should like to draw attention to other admirable sections in this work did space permit. The drawings and photographs of microscopic and macroscopic specimens are excellent, and an unusual amount of pains has been taken to compile a full and complete index.

*Lights and Shadows in a Hospital,* by Alice Terton (Methuen & Co.), does not profess to be a book on modern nursing methods, nor does it depict the routine life of a nurse in a large hospital. After a short experience in a London hospital, at a time when the duties of a nurse included those now relegated to scrubbers, the writer entered as a probationer in a county hospital, and in course of time became sister of a ward. Her experiences are told in an amusing and gossipy way, and her impressions of the doctors, nurses, and patients with whom she came in contact are related with plenty of humour. Later, the tale of her encounters, as matron at a cottage hospital, with certain well-meaning, but evidently misguided members of the visiting committee is, perhaps, not over-drawn. Many of the stories in the book are humorous, others pathetic; they are all told well and with plenty of kindly feeling.

*The Hygiene of Schools and Scholars.* By H. Beale Collins. (Ralph, Holland & Co.)—"It has often struck me in the course of my duty as a Medical Officer of Health how deep-seated is the belief that the ills which sanitary officers endeavour to remove are part of the dispensation of Providence. If we can teach the young that ninety per cent. of the illness and trouble in this world is due to man's own fault, mostly carelessness and selfishness, we shall effect great progress in sanitary advance." Thus Mr. Beale Collins in his preface; and his little book, addressed to "parents and teachers," while making no claim to originality, is eminently well fitted for the class of readers for whom it is intended. It is clear, concise, and practical, and will be of far more use to elementary-school teachers than most of the would-be scientific works, full of unfamiliar names and half-explained formulae, with which they have recently been amply supplied. The substance of Mr. Beale Collins's chapters on 'Infectious Diseases in their Relation to School Life' and on 'School Accidents' has appeared several times lately in



handbooks intended for teachers, but it is certainly not less well treated by him here than in the other works referred to.

#### ASTRONOMICAL NOTES.

A TOTAL eclipse of the moon will be due on the morning of the 17th prox., the whole of which will be visible in America, but only a part in this country, the moon setting at Greenwich at 6<sup>h</sup> 32<sup>m</sup>, twenty-nine minutes after the middle of the eclipse and sixteen minutes before the end of the total phase. A partial eclipse of the sun will take place on the 31st prox., which will be longest in Siberia, in part of which 0.7 of the sun's diameter will be obscured; at Greenwich the end of the eclipse will take place at 7 o'clock in the morning, or about nine minutes after sunrise. The planet Mercury will continue to be visible in the evening in the early part of next month, situated in the eastern part of the constellation Virgo, but will be at inferior conjunction with the sun on the 19th, and become visible in the morning towards the end of the month. Venus is traversing Virgo in an easterly direction, and rising later each morning; she will be in conjunction with Mercury on the 23rd prox. Mars is in Leo, and will pass very near Regulus on the 20th prox.; he is increasing in brightness, and rises now about 1 o'clock in the morning. Jupiter is nearly stationary in the western part of the constellation Aquarius; at the middle of next month he sets about half-past 11 o'clock in the evening, and afterwards earlier. Saturn is situated in the eastern part of Sagittarius; at the beginning of next month he sets about 11 o'clock in the evening, and at the end of it about 9.

The comet (c, 1902) which was discovered by Prof. Perrine at the Lick Observatory on the 1st inst. was independently detected by M. Borrelly at Marseilles on the 2nd, about 10 o'clock in the evening. It is now not far from  $\gamma$  Cassiopeie, to the south of that star, but at the end of this month it will attain its greatest northern declination and then move in a south-westerly direction. According to Dr. Ström-gren's ephemeris it will be nearest the earth on the 5th prox., at the distance 0.37 in terms of the earth's mean distance from the sun, and will a few days later attain its greatest apparent brightness, nearly thirty times as great as at the time of discovery, so that it will be easily visible, but not conspicuous to the naked eye.

Five more small planets are announced by Prof. Max Wolf as having been discovered at the Königstuhl Observatory, Heidelberg: four on the 3rd inst. and one on the 7th.

The *Rapport Annuel sur l'Etat de l'Observatoire de Paris* for the year 1901 has recently been received. Besides the regular meridian and equatorial work, which has been carried on with all accustomed regularity, special attention has been devoted to the subject of the determination of the solar parallax by observations of the small planet *Eros*, in accordance with an international arrangement, but the result (which will have all the accuracy of which the photographic method is capable) cannot yet be assigned. The same may be said with regard to the fresh determination of the difference of longitude between Paris and Greenwich. A new and ingenious method of adjusting the level of a meridian instrument has been brought into use. The great photographic atlas of the moon by MM. Loewy and Puiseux, portions of which have appeared and excited much admiration, continues to make satisfactory progress. The publication of the *Catalogue de l'Observatoire de Paris* is virtually completed, the whole being now printed with the exception of the introduction to the fourth volume; this stupendous work will embrace the results of 387,474 observations of 34,733 stars, obtained between the years 1837 and 1881, and it has been prepared for publication by MM. Gaillot and

Bossert. Other special works which have emanated from the observatory during the past year include one by M. Bigourdan on newly discovered nebulae; and one by M. Leveau on the periodical comet of D'Arrest, a return of which will be due next year. Altogether M. Loewy's report proves that there has been no diminution of activity at the Paris Observatory.

#### MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

WED. Entomological, 8.—'The Tracheal System of Simulium,' Mr. T. H. Taylor; 'Ants of British Columbia collected by Edward Whymper,' Prof. A. Forel; 'On *Heterogynis paradoxa*,' Dr. T. A. Chapman.

#### Science Gossip.

WE hear with regret of the death of Dr. John Wesley Powell, the distinguished anthropologist and geologist, in his sixty-ninth year. Mr. Powell explored the Grand Cañon of the Colorado River in 1869. He was made Director of the United States Bureau of Ethnology in 1879, and of the United States Geological Survey in 1880, a post which he retained till 1894. Besides numerous reports on his special subjects, Dr. Powell published some 'Studies in Sociology,' an 'Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages,' and 'Truth and Error.'

THE Royal Society is about to make an important change in the mode of issuing the *Philosophical Transactions* to academies and institutions on its exchange list. In future scientific memoirs will be dispatched by the medium of the post in wrappers, as soon as published, and the binding into volumes of these separate papers, which, of course, are to be paged consecutively, will rest with the recipients. The adoption of this method will obviate the delay that has hitherto resulted through the forwarding of the *Transactions* only in volume form. Institutions, however, which prefer to receive complete volumes may still do so.

WE learn that steps are being taken by the Department of Prisons, New South Wales, to establish a new system of criminal identification on the lines of the combined Bertillon and Francis Galton methods, modified to suit local conditions. A comprehensive criminal register is now in course of compilation, and already the anthropometrical measurements of a large number of prisoners have been taken, together with finger impressions and other distinguishing records. This important work, with the necessary classification, has been entrusted to Mr. McCauley, Deputy Controller and Inspector of Prisons, who has recently personally investigated the systems of identification pursued in the prisons of France and of the United Kingdom. It would be most desirable if a plan such as this could be adopted by all the States of the Commonwealth, for the introduction of uniformity of treatment in this and in other features of the prison system would surely be a move in the right direction.

MR. FRANCIS GEORGE HEATH is about to bring out a new book on 'British Fern Varieties' as a companion volume to his well-known work 'The Fern World.' It will be illustrated by a large number of engravings in black and white, specially drawn by Miss Ada Brooke. 'The Fern World' gives descriptions and illustrations (in colour) of the normal forms only, and there has not for a long time, we believe, been a book on the numerous and beautiful variations from these forms. This want Mr. Heath's new volume is intended to meet. A tenth edition of 'The Fern World' is also in preparation.

#### FINE ARTS

##### RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

*The Print Collector's Handbook.* By Alfred Whitman. (Bell & Sons.)—By an oversight we have not noticed hitherto this admirable guide

to the would-be collector of prints. The author presupposes in his reader a condition of mind which is perhaps scarcely likely to exist—namely, that of desiring to collect prints without possessing even the most rudimentary knowledge of the subject. But the fiction is a useful one, for it enables Mr. Whitman to converse in an easy and unceremonious manner upon his theme, and to convey a great deal of information which, in spite of its being presented in a somewhat journalistic style, is nevertheless usually to the point and frequently entertaining. It would be impossible, for instance, to convey to the unlearned the meaning of the different states of a plate more strikingly than by the reproduction of Pierre Lombart's etching of an equestrian portrait in which the heads of Cromwell and Charles I. alternate in the various states. Equally instructive are the enlargements of parts of various prints to twice or thrice the size of the original in order to explain the technique and method of handling of the various kinds of engraving. The author's aim is avowedly to assist the collector rather than the lover of art, and there is plenty in this book—notably the chapter on prices—which is specially devoted to the collector's foibles, to that speculative interest in sale prices which masquerades as a love of fine art and frequently tends to make the connoisseur little better than an outside dealer on the Stock Exchange. Nevertheless, the collector Mr. Whitman has in view is not an aggressive or rapacious specimen of the tribe, and the author severely discourages some of the extravagantly perverse dealings in works of art which the collecting mania has induced—such, for instance, as that shown by the price of 1,950*l.* paid for an example of the first state of Rembrandt's portrait of Ephraim Bonus, while a good example of the second state, in which the black ring of the first state is turned into a white ring, was considered worth only 135*l.* All this collector's curiosity and acquisitiveness not only has nothing to do with aesthetic appreciation, but also tends, unfortunately, to interfere with it, and Mr. Whitman rightly reminds his would-be collector that the enjoyment of the thing itself for its intrinsic qualities, and not the joy of possession, should be his aim. And since there is always a chance that the man who comes to collect may stay to admire and understand, we would not depreciate the utility of a book such as this, devoted to directing and stimulating his endeavours. But at the same time it should be clearly understood that such a study, though it inevitably touches on artistic values, is governed chiefly by other considerations. Judged purely as imaginative creations, some of the finest engravings have been the work of artists who were not deeply versed in the specific science of the engraver. As a work of art an engraving by Robetta, who is not even mentioned in the present volume, is incomparably superior even to such a marvellously skilful and highly perfected product of the burin as Pierre Imbert Drevet's engraving after Rigaud's portrait of Bossuet (reproduced on p. 48). Yet the collector, even if he be of the better class, to whom rarity is not the chief test of value, is led insensibly to over-estimate the specific qualities of the engraver as opposed to those of the creative artist, to think more of the "velvety blacks" of an etching or a mezzotint than of the design and the idea which the artist wanted to convey. Such a study tends, if pursued too keenly, to engender a certain pettiness of vision which is opposed to the appreciation of the more elevated and less easily apprehended qualities of a work of art. Mr. Whitman covers the whole field of engraving, and explains with admirable clearness the methods of etching, line engraving, mezzotint, stipple engraving, colour engraving, wood-cutting, and lithography. The chapter devoted to wood-cutting is perhaps the least adequate; and, indeed, the subject demands separate treatment. No mention is made, for instance, of the

fifteenth-century Florentine and Venetian woodcuts, in which the art is seen at its very best, nor even of the magnificent woodcuts executed from Titian's designs. In treating of colour-printing Mr. Whitman makes some very forcible—and, we think, perfectly sound—objections to Mrs. Julia Frankau's enthusiastic advocacy of the claims of colour-printed stipple engraving to be considered as a great art. He points out the fatal objection that the engraving was made for monochrome, and not with a view to allow of the changes in value produced by printing in colour. Finally, the choice of the illustrations and the manner of reproduction merit commendation. It is, of course, impossible to reproduce line-work properly by the half-tone process, and the author has with much wisdom inserted a considerable number of collotypes to illustrate the most important points of his exposition.

We have received the current number of the *Art-Worker's Quarterly: a Portfolio of Practical Designs*. The practical designs are both original and taken from old examples. Of the original ones not much need be said; they are of the kind with which modern art journals have made the public only too familiar, and generally tend to an affectation of simplicity which is almost more irritating than frankly vulgar floridness. But, besides the practical designs, there are several articles of interest. One is devoted to the 'Hardwicke Hunting Tapestry,' by Mr. W. G. Thomson, and is accompanied by an attempt at a reproduction in colours. It is pleasant to see that Mr. Thomson, who has evidently studied the tapestry minutely, characterizes as pure supposition the attempt which has been made by various writers to claim this work as English. We suggested, when describing the tapestry some time ago, that it was Franco-Flemish. Mr. Thomson thinks it was produced at Arras and is of Flemish design. This may be correct, though we still think that the design shows the influence of the Burgundian School. We know, too, that the Burgundian Court were the great patrons of the Arras factory, and also that gifts of tapestries were made to various English nobles by the Burgundian dukes. We would suggest tentatively that this may be early enough in date to be actually one of the pieces which found their way to England in this manner. Another interesting article is that by Mr. Percy Dearmer on the church vestments which are enjoined in the Anglican Church by the *Ornaments Rubric*, with hints as to the best way of producing a dignified and beautiful effect with simple materials. A fuller and more archaeological treatment of the subject of church vestments, with authoritative illustrations taken from various periods, would be really welcome. The *Art-Worker's Quarterly* appears to be closely connected with the Church Crafts League, an excellent institution for the improvement of ecclesiastical art by bringing the church patron into direct communication with the artist.

#### THE BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION AT WESTMINSTER.

##### II.

On Wednesday, September 17th, members and friends assembled at Waterloo Station at 9 A.M., and proceeded by train to Godalming, which was reached shortly after 10. Carriages were immediately taken for Compton, as time did not allow of any stay in Godalming itself, but several fine views were obtained of the church, which contains specimens of every style of architecture, and has been recently well described by Mr. Welman in his monograph on the subject. The drive through the beautiful Surrey lanes was much enjoyed, the more so as the day was really warm and summer-like, and Compton Church was reached all too soon.

Here Mr. Ralph Nevill, F.S.A., met the party, and commenced his duties as guide for the day by describing the church, which is one

of the most interesting parish churches in England, and possesses in its double chancel—it must be so designated for lack of a better name—a feature which, with the exception of Darenth Church, in Kent, is unique. Mr. Nevill said that a church of some kind is mentioned in 'Domesday,' and doubtless some portion of the present building was standing when that record was compiled; but the prevailing architectural characteristics and style of ornament in the existing church point to the later Norman period, with additions of various succeeding dates down to debased Perpendicular. In 1843, and again in 1860, restorations were effected, but these were on the whole carefully and judiciously carried out.

The church consists of a nave and aisles, the double chancel already mentioned, and a small tower with a broach spire at the west end. The south porch is modern, but the inner doorway is surmounted by a Norman arch, with chevron ornament. Two small semi-circular windows at the west end of the north aisle represent all that remains of the first Norman church. The nave is divided from the aisles by three arches plainly labelled and apparently semi-circular, but in reality slightly pointed. These spring from two massive Norman columns and two responds on either side, all of which have the square abacus, and capitals variously sculptured with fluted and other ornaments. The chancel is separated from the nave by a slightly pointed arch with chevron moulding, and is remarkable for the division of the east end into two stories.

About midway up the chancel is crossed by a low semi-circular arch enriched by various mouldings, the dog's-tooth and flower ornaments of which indicate its late character. This arch is surmounted by a carved wooden screen or balustrade, described by Mr. Bloxam as late Norman, and considered to be one of the oldest pieces of woodwork now remaining in England. It fronts the ancient chantry chapel, the floor of which rests on a low groined roof of chalk, supported by massive diagonals at the east end of the chancel. This chapel was formerly entered from the outside by a separate doorway and stairs connected with it, but is now approached from the inside. At the foot of the present stairway is a recess, which formerly looked on the lower sacristy through a quatrefoil opening, now blocked up. This recess may possibly have been an anchorite's cell. The upper chapel contains a plain Norman piscina, as does also the chancel beneath. The remaining architectural features are of no particular interest, but a passing glance must be awarded to the fine Jacobean screen at the west end of the nave.

The drive was then continued to Loseley Place, where the owner, Mr. Wm. More-Molyneux, received the party and conducted them at once to the Great Hall, where Mr. Nevill unfolded the history of the manor and described the building, which is a good specimen of an Elizabethan mansion in the prevailing style of the Early Renaissance period. But the special glory of Loseley is its possession of one of the largest collections of sixteenth-century MSS. in private hands to be found in the kingdom. These are carefully preserved by the owner. Their presence is due to the positions at Court held by Sir William and Sir George More. After inspecting the house the party assembled once more in the Great Hall, and Dr. W. de Gray Birch read a paper on the MSS., his remarks being afterwards supplemented by Mr. E. Malden, who is at present working upon them for the purposes of the 'Victoria County History of Surrey.' They comprise public and private documents of all descriptions, and contain the signatures of all the public men of the day, including those of the sovereigns from Henry VIII. to Elizabeth. One of the most interesting is a letter signed 'Jane the Quene,' by Lady Jane Grey, on almost the last day of her short reign. They

show among other things the minute part taken by the Government of the day in local affairs, and from them we also learn how utterly unprepared the country was when the Armada sailed in 1588 to repel the invaders in England. Surrey raised 7,000 men, but, as is proved by letters in this collection, they were short of ammunition, guns, clothes, food, everything.

From Loseley the drive was resumed to Guildford, where, after lunch, the party spent the afternoon in viewing the objects of interest in the town. St. Mary's Church was first visited, and described by Mr. Nevill, who commenced by drawing attention to the fact that in 1881 he propounded a new theory as to the date and character of the tower and church, differing from Mr. Parker's, and that this same theory had since been independently put forward by the Rev. H. R. Ware in his 'Three Surrey Churches,' and fortified by the approval of Freeman. The first thing to be noticed, however, on entering the church is its peculiar level: the east end very high, with the floor sloping steeply down to the west, owing to its situation on the side of a hill. In Mr. Nevill's opinion the original church ended at the tower, which was then western, though now central. Coming to the fabric, he said that in 1871 Mr. Parker described the church before the Archaeological Institute. There is no greater authority than he on mediæval architecture, but he was sceptical as to Saxon, as was usual at that date, and there is abundant evidence since that he was wrong. The tower is the earliest part and is of flint, with long strip buttresses, running down to the ground in the transepts, which show that these walls were once external. Of the same date are the two small windows in the tower, north and south, which were unknown till the restoration, when they were opened out. They are splayed both inside and out, but this does not necessarily prove them to be Saxon, as this manner was common wherever flint was used. However, when first found, the inside splay of these windows were painted, and the drawing was of that semi-classic type which is found in early Saxon MSS. Unfortunately these paintings were wantonly destroyed by some workmen employed on the building when Canon Valpy was rector, during his temporary absence—a great loss to archaeology, for they would probably have proved to be the earliest paintings in England. The subjects were Biblical, which again is usual in early art. That these windows, with their paintings, were anterior to the arches below is shown by the fact that a head on the south side was cut abruptly short by the arch. The choir was originally two bays longer to the east than it is now; but it has been twice shortened, and a road now passes where the east wall once stood. In the walls are the remains of old external windows of very early Norman date, probably anterior to the transept arches. The eastern arch of the tower is curiously plain, and probably took the place of a narrow Saxon or very early arch. The next reconstruction, which probably took place about 1160, includes the chancel arch and nave arcade and arch into the north chapel. The work is of fine character, and is all carried out in the local chalk. In the west walls of the transepts there are early lancets, proving that they were originally external, when the aisles either did not exist or were much narrower. The north and south transepts each open into chapels possessing an apsidal east end; this is a most unusual feature in English churches, though common in Saxon ones. The original windows and vaulting of these chapels are Early English, but they may have been raised on existing foundations. Among many other features of interest in the church Mr. Nevill pointed out a low side window on the north side at the west end, saying he was not prepared to accept Mr. Johnston's theory that such windows were in all cases intended for the hearing of confessions. There are some



very curious remains of paintings in the vaulting of the apse of the northern, or St. Mary's, chapel, which were described by Canon Grant, the rector, who also explained the method of their preservation.

After a cursory glance at the Guildford Museum, which contains some good specimens of Surrey antiquities, the party visited the castle, where they were met by Mr. E. Malden, and conducted at once to the keep, which stands on the summit of a mound artificially raised, and originally defended by a wooden palisade, with a wooden hall for habitation. The first mention of this castle is in the reign of King John, 1202, who made it a royal residence and visited it nineteen times in eleven years. He and his son, Henry III., lived not in the keep, but in a range of buildings further to the south, long since destroyed. In 1246 a nursery was prepared for the king's son Edward, then seven years old, and glazed windows were ordered to be placed in the queen's apartments, "some of which were to be made to open." In later times the keep was used as a prison, but Guildford remained a royal castle till 1612, when it was granted away. It is a fine example of a rectangular keep, but the curious thing about it is that while the foundations of the east wall are carried down to the solid rock, the other walls are supported only on the mound—the east wall acting as a buttress to the whole. A similar construction is seen at Clun, in Shropshire. There are the remains of a circular wall outside the keep, which apparently at one time encircled the summit of the mound, and which Mr. Malden claims as evidence of the existence of a shell-keep before the erection of the present building. A hearty vote of thanks having been awarded to Mr. Malden, Mr. Nevill conducted the party to the Guildhall, where they were received by the mayor and mayoress, and the ancient town maces were exhibited; these include a handsome one of the time of Edward IV. The Guildhall is of the early seventeenth century and has some good Jacobean carving.

Abbot's Hospital, so called because it was founded by Archbishop Abbot in 1619, was next visited. The charter was granted in 1622, and the statutes say, "Any one convicted of sorcery or witchcraft," among crimes, "is to be expelled." This building is notable for its very fine chimneys, an unequalled series of oak doors, and a beautiful staircase in the master's house. The chapel contains two stained-glass windows of the Flemish school of the late fifteenth century, giving the story of Esau and Jacob. These are said to have come from the chapel of the Dominican Friars hard by. In the hall tea was partaken of, the company being the guests of the mayor, who was cordially thanked, as was also Mr. Nevill for his services during the day. On the way to the station several of the old houses in the town were visited.

On Thursday, September 18th, a large party of members and friends took train for Colchester. Here they were met by Dr. Laver, F.S.A., the guide for the day, and by Mr. J. Horace Round, who kindly placed his unrivalled knowledge of Norman castrametation at their disposal. Driving up the steep hill which leads from the station to the town one realizes how well suited Colchester was for a place of defence, and one understands how Briton, Roman, and Norman all in turn used it as such. The river Colne is crossed at the foot of the hill, and shortly afterwards the town is entered over the site of the Roman east gate, which has disappeared. At the Castle the museum was first visited. This museum, now that it has acquired the "Joslin Collection," possesses one of the largest collections of British and Roman antiquities to be found in England; only York can be compared with it. The Roman pottery—Samian, Castor, and Upchurch (very little of this last)—and glass, the latter especially, are unrivalled; indeed, one little two-handled,

narrow-necked, amphora-shaped glass bottle is the finest specimen of its kind known. Of British remains from Lexden there are a considerable quantity, and these include several beautiful examples of late Celtic pottery, exhibiting the fondness for zoomorphic representations which is characteristic of that art, and which associates the art of Halstadt with that of Mycenæ. This late Celtic art survived, as Dr. Laver pointed out, right into the Roman period. Standing in the courtyard of the keep, he then explained its history. The Castle contains the largest rectangular keep in England. It was formerly four stories in height, but was reduced by wanton demolition in the eighteenth century to two stories, when the work of destruction ceased owing to the expense. It was erected by the Normans on the site of the Forum of Roman Camalodunum, as was proved by the finding of a row of shops and the pillars of the portico in laying out the Castle grounds as a park; and, indeed, the whole soil teems with Roman remains, coins, and pottery. Eudo Dapifer first planned the Castle about 1090, but it was completed in the twelfth century. The foundations are laid on a series of concrete arches, and the walls are 31 ft. thick at the base and 12 ft. thick above the plinth. The courtyard was formerly divided into three by two screens, but only one of these remains, which contains some good herring-bone work in Roman brick. The chapel was on the third floor, and is entirely gone; part of the museum is in the crypt on the second floor.

Dr. Laver believes that the present entrance on the west side on the ground floor is original, as at Bamborough, Ludlow, and Malling; but Mr. Round thinks that this is later, and that the original entrance was on the first floor on the east side, as was the more usual plan. For many years the Castle was used as a gaol, and was one of those visited by John Howard, the philanthropist. After exploring the Castle, and viewing the spot in the grounds where Sir Charles Lucas and Sir George Lisle were shot by order of Fairfax after the siege in 1648, which is now marked by a cross put up by Dr. Laver, the visitors were admitted by Mr. J. Horace Round into the private grounds of Mr. James Round, M.P., where they perambulated the outer circumvallation, and were enabled to realize the strength of the fortress in Norman days. It was not so strong in the seventeenth century, when Fairfax brought the Royalists who were holding the town for the king to submission by planting his cannon on the low heights surrounding the town at some little distance off and blockading the place, the earliest instance known of such a procedure. From the earthworks Mr. Round led the party to a neighbouring field where the remains of a fine Roman cloaca, leading from a villa, now buried beneath the Castle, to the river, were recently unearthed.

After a pause for lunch the remains of St. Botolph's Priory were visited. This priory was founded in 1109 by Ernulf, a monk and the first prior, for Austin Canons, and was the first house of that order to be established in England. In 1116 a bull was obtained from Pope Paschal II. giving this priory precedence and power over all others of the order that might be subsequently founded. St. Botolph's Priory is a splendid example of Norman work. The west front and gateway are early and remind one of Castleacre, only here the material is Roman brick and tiles. The north-west door is later, about 1150, and is richly ornamented. The church was 108 ft. long, the nave 25½ ft. in breadth, the aisles 9 ft. The north and south arcades are formed of massive piers of brick, 5½ ft. thick. Only some of these remain, and this is due to the enterprise of three eighteenth-century churchwardens, who, in 1780, "repaired the Pillars," a most unusual proceeding, and one deserving of all honourable recognition. Their names, inscribed on one of the piers, were:

"D. Foster, M. Hills, and Walter Ford." The caps of the piers are formed by two string-courses of brick, about eighteen inches apart. The interior was plastered originally, as may be seen from the fact that some plaster still adheres. The remaining arches were repaired by Mr. Loftus Brock, late Hon. Secretary of this Association, in 1890. The buildings of the priory extended to the south, where the modern church of St. Botolph now stands, but all traces of them have disappeared. Some are shown in a view given by Speed in 1610.

St. Giles's Church, a much dilapidated building, was next visited. Here a slab on the floor of the nave commemorates the burial-place of Lucas and Lisle, and the inscription tells how they were "in cold blood barbarously murdered" by Fairfax on August 28th, 1648. The original church was early Norman, and there are some remains of a circular tower at the west end.

The only part of the great Abbey of St. John still standing is the fine fifteenth-century gateway of rich flint work, which was next visited. This was considerably damaged during the siege in 1648. The abbey was founded in 1096 by Eudo Dapifer, for Benedictine monks, and is interesting because the great builder Gundulph may have had a hand in it. The story of its foundation has been told by the Rev. H. D. Astley in a recent number of the *Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society*. The buildings were roofed with slate by the Norman founders.

On continuing the perambulation the line of the Roman wall of the city was followed as far as the Balcerne Gate, when Dr. Laver described the construction of the wall and the gateway with its adjacent guard chamber. The arch of the gate has been recently strengthened, but no attempt has been made to imitate the ancient work. This is an example that might well be more often followed. Tacitus describes the original fortifying of the city, which was destroyed by Boudicca in A.D. 60, and the inner parapet of the existing wall is built on the foundations of burnt houses, evidently dating from that catastrophe. The later Roman city of Camalodunum was not laid out according to the rules of castrametation, but was encircled by a wall 1,000 yards long on the north, 516 on the east, 550 on the west, and 1,033 on the south, and Colchester is the only town in England at present encompassed by the actual Roman wall. The materials are tiles and septaria. In 924 Edward the Elder repaired the east side, "using much wood."

From the Balcerne Gate the party repaired to the fine modern Town Hall. Here they were received by the mayor and mayoress, and were hospitably entertained to tea. A final visit to Trinity Church, with its noble Saxon tower and triangular-arched west doorway, and to the house of Dr. William Gilbert, the author of the 'De Magnete,' brought a delightful day to a close.

The excursions to the Home Counties having been successfully accomplished, Friday, September 19th, was devoted to Westminster Abbey in the morning and to Staple Inn in the afternoon. The members and friends assembled at Westminster Abbey at 11 A.M., and were received by Canon Hensley Henson, who conducted them through the building. After leaving the Abbey the party went to the gymnasium of Westminster School, through the Chapter garden, in order to see the iron-barred windows of the Chamber of the Pyx, but otherwise nothing was seen of the school.

In the afternoon Mr. T. Cato Worsfold met the party at Staple Inn and pointed out the various buildings of interest external to the Great Hall, including the rooms which were occupied by Dr. Johnson, and then led the way to the Hall, where he read an excellent paper on 'The Story of Staple Inn.'

The only meeting held during this Congress took place in the evening, at which Dr. Brushfield, F.S.A., read a paper on 'Britain's Burse,

or the New Exchange, in the room at the hotel before a goodly company. The Burse, or New Exchange, was established upon the site of Denham House, and what is now Coutts's Bank. With reference to Denham House, which was Sir Walter Raleigh's principal residence, Dr. Brushfield remarked that there is no memorial in England to that great man except the American window in St. Margaret's Church, and he suggested that his family arms should be incised upon his monumental slab in Westminster Abbey. The paper was illustrated by many interesting maps and plans, one in particular dated 1666. In the copy of a lease in the possession of Dr. Brushfield the term "Britannia's Burse" is used, and is the only example yet found in which the building is so called. In 1737 the New Exchange had become a thing of the past—it was opened with a great flourish of trumpets 130 years earlier.

Several other papers contributed for the Congress were taken as read, among which may be mentioned: 'Outlands in Weybridge,' by S. W. Kershaw, F.S.A.; 'Some Hitherto Unpublished Incidents in the History of King Alfred,' by Dr. Phené, F.S.A.; 'The Effects of the Dissolution of the Monasteries on Popular Education,' by the Rev. H. J. Dukinfield Astley; and 'The Ancient History of Hainault Forest before the Norman Conquest,' by the Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyna, after which the proceedings terminated with the usual votes of thanks, and the fifty-ninth Congress, which has been in every way a success, was brought to a conclusion.

### Fine-Art Gossip.

MR. CARTON MOORE PARK, whose studies in animals are by this time well known, invites us to view his recent paintings of dogs, particularly 'The National Quartette' and 'The Two Dogs' of Burns, on Monday next.

ON and after Tuesday and Wednesday, October 7th and 8th, the students' days at the National Gallery of British Art, Millbank (the Tate Gallery), will be Tuesdays and Wednesdays, instead of Thursdays and Fridays as at present. The public will be admitted on Tuesdays and Wednesdays (students' days) upon payment of sixpence; on the remaining days of the week the gallery is open free to the public.

ONE of the unfulfilled projects of the Kelmscott Press was a large quarto 'Biblia Innocentium,' which would have contained more than two hundred woodcuts from designs by Sir Edward Burne-Jones covering the whole of the Old Testament history. The scheme of the pictures had been fully drawn out, and sketches, more or less complete, made for a considerable number of them, when at the death of William Morris the work was wholly laid aside. Lady Burne-Jones is now about to publish a volume containing twenty-five of these pictures, reproduced from her husband's drawings by Mr. R. Catterson-Smith in the same manner as the pictures in the Kelmscott 'Chaucer.' The twenty-five pictures, selected from among those for which the designs had been most fully drawn, form a continuous series dealing with the Creation and Fall and subsequent history as set forth in the earlier chapters of Genesis. None of these designs has hitherto been exhibited or published. They show the artist's powers of imagination and design at their highest. The publication of the volume in England has been entrusted to Messrs. Longman & Co., and it will be issued in the course of next month.

THE London Sketch Club now numbers upwards of 150 members. Mr. Dudley Hardy is President for the year, and the list of the Council contains many well-known names. During the term there are some twenty-six meetings for work, which begins at 7 and ends at 9. Each night two subject-words are set

Those for October 3rd are 'In Time' and 'Sand.' The new session opens at the Continental Gallery, New Bond Street.

THE international "Kunsthistoriker Kongress," in session at Innsbruck, received a telegraphic invitation from the burgomaster of Strassburg, on September 10th, to hold its meeting at that city in 1904, which was unanimously accepted.

A CONTRIBUTOR to one of the Paris papers, writing of the new autumn Salon, has compiled a list of the Salons which have been opened during the last two centuries, and has given some other interesting statistics in connexion with this subject. According to this writer there were: under Louis XIV., 10; Louis XV., 26; Louis XVI., 9; First Republic, 9; First Empire, 5; the Restoration, 6; Louis Philippe, 16; Second Republic, 4; Second Empire, 13; and Third Republic, 24. The number of pictures exhibited was about one thousand under the Restoration, and rapidly increased at every Salon until 1848, when the jury was abandoned, and, apparently, every picture was admitted, the number reaching 5,100. Under Napoleon III. the average was about 3,000; in 1872 the number was 2,000, which number grew until 7,327 were hung in 1880; since that year the exhibits have appreciably diminished. At the last Salon there were 1,680 exhibits of pictures, whilst in the rival Salon 1,203 were hung.

THE Triennial Salon is to be held at Brussels next year, and the "housing" of it is the subject of a good deal of discussion in artistic circles in Belgium. It is generally agreed that the grounds of the old Observatory would be the most convenient place for the erection of a building, temporary or otherwise, in which the existing walls of the Observatory could be utilized. The situation is excellent, and it was at one time proposed to erect on this site a permanent structure which could be used for exhibitions, concerts, &c., but the proposal did not come to anything.

THE Report of the Director of the National Gallery of Ireland has been issued as a Parliamentary Paper, price 1½d.

THE accomplished mezzotint of Meissonier's 'Cavaller' which we noticed last Saturday week is, we should have added, published by Messrs. Mawson, Swan & Morgan, of Newcastle.

MR. JOHN HOGG announces as in active preparation the following volumes of the "Artistic Crafts Series of Technical Handbooks," under the editorship of Mr. W. R. Lethaby: Silverwork and Jewellery, by H. Wilson; Cabinet Making and Designing, by Charles Spooner; Writing and Illuminating, by Edward Johnston; Wood Carving, &c., by George Jack; and Embroidery and Tapestry, by Mrs. Grace Christie.

THE death of Gustave Wertheimer, which occurred on August 24th at the Lariboisière Hospital, has only been publicly announced during the last few days, as the result of a domiciliary visit of the Austrian Consul to the artist's residence at 38, Rue Rochechouart. Wertheimer's death was directly due to rapid consumption, aggravated by starvation. Born in Vienna some fifty-four years ago, Wertheimer had long resided in Paris, where for many years his pictures were a feature of the Salon, several of them achieving great success when engraved. As an animal painter he was particularly successful, his 'Fiancée du Lion,' 'Mort de Brutus,' and 'Le Repas des Lions, chez Pezon' (this was in the Salon of 1886), being his chief works. He was a successful exhibitor in Holland, England, and America, and had one picture, 'Le Rival,' at the last Salon. He was also a portrait painter of considerable skill, and some of his fancy pictures, such as 'Le Vaisseau Fantôme' (in the Salon of 1887), showed great originality. For some years Wertheimer failed to find a market for his work, but he appears to have

scrupulously kept from his friends all signs of his straitened circumstances. There will be a sale of his remaining pictures at the end of the year.

### MUSIC

#### THE WEEK.

COVENT GARDEN.—'Lily of Killarney'; 'Siegfried.'  
QUEEN'S HALL.—Promenade Concerts.

DURING the Worcester week was performed Benedict's 'Lily of Killarney.' This, the most successful of the composer's operas, was produced at the Royal English Opera, Covent Garden, forty years ago, with Mr. Santley as Danny Mann. Of the work itself there is nothing new to say. The performance as a whole was excellent. Madame Fanny Moody, as Eily, sang and acted in her usual bright, intelligent manner, while Mr. Joseph O'Mara, who impersonated Myles-na-Coppaleen, achieved a well-deserved vocal and histrionic success, the part suiting him thoroughly. The chorus was most satisfactory.

Last Thursday week 'Siegfried' was given. The Moody-Manners company may perhaps deserve praise for its courage in attempting so difficult a work, but the orchestra is not strong enough. Except for the Carl Rosa and the Moody-Manners companies, 'Siegfried' would never be heard in the provinces, and in view of the practical difficulties of obtaining and maintaining an orchestra of Wagnerian proportion, a provincial performance would naturally be judged with the utmost leniency. In London, on the other hand, and especially at Covent Garden, comparison is inevitable. Mr. Philip Brozel, however, was a really good Siegfried; he looked the part uncommonly well, and sang most intelligently. Mr. Charles Magrath, as the Wanderer, displayed a full, rich voice. Madame Fanny Moody, the Brunhilda in the last act, was sound, if somewhat stagey.

The Promenade programmes at Queen's Hall during the past fortnight have attracted large, and in some instances crowded audiences. The interest taken by the public in such high-class music deserves record. To notice every concert is manifestly impossible, and, indeed, unnecessary, seeing that standard works are so frequently performed. A few words may, however, be devoted to the novelties. On the 13th inst. was heard Enna's Overture to his 'Cleopatra,' produced at Copenhagen in 1894, in which city his first opera, 'The Witch,' suddenly won for him fame. The overture in question is clever and effectively scored, and creates a desire to make further acquaintance with Enna as a composer. On the 18th was given for the first time a symphonic poem by the Finnish composer Armas Järnefelt, entitled 'Korsholm,' the name of the place where the Swedish crusaders erected the first cross in Finland, compelling the natives, at the point of the sword, to embrace Christianity. In the opening section the composer employs several sombre themes of folk-tune character, while the strife is pictured by means of forceful and rather lurid music; towards the close phrases from 'Ein feste Burg' are used with striking effect. At the same concert was heard M. Gabriel Fauré's incidental music to 'Pelléas et Mélisande,' which comprises the plaintive prelude to the first act, the charming 'Fileuse' which precedes



the third act, and the slow, gloomy section illustrative of the death of the heroine in the fifth act. A first performance was also given of Jules de Swert's Violoncello Concerto, a clever work with plenty of difficulties for the soloist, which were successfully overcome by Mr. Bertie Withers.

Last Saturday the programme included the second and third parts of M. Vincent d'Indy's trilogy 'Wallenstein.' The whole work consists of 'Le Camp de Wallenstein,' 'Max and Thecla,' and 'La Mort de Wallenstein,' the first part of which was produced at Queen's Hall at a Lamoureux concert in 1896; the French conductor also brought forward at his concerts one or two other works by the same composer. M. d'Indy's 'Wallenstein' is generally regarded as his best work, and it is to be regretted that it was not given in its entirety on Saturday. Parts 2 and 3 display the skill and earnestness of the composer, but they certainly require more than one hearing. The work was, of course, inspired by Schiller's trilogy, and a few words might have been given on the programme concerning the story of the hero, so as to prepare the audience for the character of the music they were about to hear, for in a sense it is programme music. The composer when writing had, as the titles of the various sections show, certain personages and scenes in his mind; moreover, the forms and varying moods of the movements distinctly indicate a dramatic intention. The clue, then, to their meaning should be given. To the general public Schiller's trilogy is certainly not familiar. M. d'Indy was more or less occupied with his 'Wallenstein' during eight years, from 1873 to 1881; and again, six years after the production of Part 2 under the title 'Ouverture des Piccolomini' in 1874, the music was thoroughly revised, and Part 3, produced in 1880, was also revised in the following year. In justice, then, to a work over which much thought and time have been spent, Mr. Wood, as it is worthy of notice, ought to give another and complete performance of it.

On Wednesday evening Mr. D. Ffrangeon-Davies sang Sir A. C. Mackenzie's settings of Shakespeare's three sonnets, "When in disgrace," "The forward violet," and "Shall I compare thee?" with orchestral accompaniments. The first is clever, if not specially characteristic; the second is tasteful; while in the third the composer shows not only a strong, but even an inspired pen. The scoring of all three is admirable. Mr. Davies, owing to the condition of his voice, was not able to render full justice either to the music or to himself.

#### Musical Gossip.

On October 3rd Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. will publish 'Music in the History of the Western Church,' by Edward Dickinson, Professor of the History of Music at Oberlin College, with an introduction on religious music among primitive and ancient people. The work treats church music as an element in church history, and shows how in different nations and times the music of the church has been moulded under the influence of different ideals of devotion, national temperament, and types and methods of expression current in secular art. Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons publish the volume in the United States.

For Messrs. Broadwood & Sons' series of twelve chamber concerts, announced in the

Athenæum of August 30th, arrangements have been made with the "Bohemian," "Grimson," and "Brodsky" Quartets, and the London Trio; also with many excellent artists: Madame Soldat, Miss Fanny Davies, Miss Marie Brema, Miss Muriel Foster, Miss Agnes Nicholls, Miss Cicely Gleeson White, and Messrs. Leonard Borwick, Ernst von Dohnányi, Donald Tovey, John Coates, Plunket Greene, Herr Mühlfeldt, &c.

THE Bristol and Cardiff festivals both commence on Wednesday, October 8th, and on the morning of the second day Dr. Horatio Parker's oratorio 'St. Christopher' will be performed under the composer's direction at the former, and César Franck's 'Les Béatitudes' at the latter. The two cities are within a few minutes' rail of each other, and there are no doubt many lovers of music who would like to hear both works. Who was second in the field we know not; anyhow, the policy was not neighbourly, neither do we think that it will prove advantageous.

THE concerts of the Mozart Society commence at the Portman Rooms on Saturday, October 11th, and will continue weekly until November 8th. After the Christmas holidays they will be resumed from February 28th to March 28th, 1903. The series will open with the usual historical recital by Mr. J. H. Bonawitz, while the second will be devoted to a concert performance (with chorus and orchestra) of Mr. Bonawitz's opera 'Ostrolenka,' in aid of the Soldiers and Sailors' Help Society.

MR. ALBERT FRIEDENTHAL, who announces three pianoforte recitals at the Bechstein Hall on the 2nd, 8th, and 14th of October, studied under Theodor Kullak. He has toured all over the world.

THERE will be a short series of Richter Concerts at St. James's Hall on the evenings of November 3rd, 10th, and 18th. In compliance with numerous requests Mr. N. Vert has reduced the price of series and of single tickets.

MR. EDWARD LLOYD, in fulfilment of a long-standing promise to Mr. and Mrs. Kennerley Rumford, will make his only reappearance at their concert at the Royal Albert Hall on Saturday morning, October 18th.

WE learn on good authority that all tickets are sold for 'Elijah,' the 'Dream of Gerontius,' and the 'Hymn of Praise' at the Sheffield Festival next week; and only a few are still to be had for the other performances.

MR. ARTHUR W. PAYNE, who terminated his engagement as conductor of the Llandudno orchestra last Saturday, has resumed his post of leader of the Queen's Hall orchestra, and next week will act as deputy for Mr. Henry J. Wood, who will be absent on account of the Sheffield Festival, of which he is conductor.

THE Berlin Akademie der Künste and the Hochschule für Musik will shortly be transferred to the new palatial buildings at Charlottenburg; also the Royal Collection of Musical Instruments, under the care of Prof. Oskar Fleischer, which in its new abode will be exhibited in a manner worthy of its contents. Through the energy of the Emperor William, the famous Snecck collection of nearly 2,000 instruments, recently acquired by the Prussian State, has been added to it.

THE monument to Richard Wagner is to be unveiled at Berlin on October 1st, 1903. In connexion with this ceremony there will be a festival worthy of the master. Count Hochberg is honorary president of the memorial committee, while Herren Kommerzienrat Lechner and General Freiherr von Dinklage-Campe are the president and vice-president respectively.

WE learn from the *Allgemeine Musik-Zeitung* of September 12th that three concerts are to be given at the Berlin Singakademie by the Meining Hofkapelle under the direction of its able conductor, Herr Fritz Steinbach, on October

25th, December 6th, and January 24th, 1903; also that the committee of that society has set apart a sum of 2,000*l.* as guarantee fund for the concerts to be given at St. James's Hall in November. In consequence of the death of Dr. Wüllner, Herr Steinbach will conduct the first Gürzenich concert at Cologne on October 21st.

THE funeral of Franz Wüllner at Cologne on the 11th inst. was attended by many distinguished musicians. The Cologne Männergesangsverein sang a last farewell to their late honorary member. The *Allgemeine Musik-Zeitung* of September 19th thinks it probable that the posts of director of the Conservatorium and conductor of the Gürzenich concerts, both of which were held by Wüllner, a man of extraordinary energy, will in future be held separately.

Le Ménestrel of September 21st comments on an attractive article recently contributed by Dr. Reinecke to the *Deutsche Revue* concerning dedications. Since the time of Bach, who only dedicated three of his works to illustrious personages, among whom was Frederick the Great, great composers, according to the Doctor, have more frequently adopted that custom. Le Ménestrel refers to certain French composers, notably Berlioz, who in this matter was "très-généreux"; yet after all not one of his compositions was dedicated to a reigning sovereign. His 'Te Deum,' by the way, was dedicated to Prince Albert, an interesting fact noted by the French commentator.

#### PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN.	Sunday League, 7, Queen's Hall.
MON.	Promenade Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.
TUES.	Promenade Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.
WED.	Mr. Albert Friedenthal's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
THURS.	Promenade Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.
FRI.	Promenade Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.
SAT.	Promenade Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.

#### DRAMA

##### THE WEEK.

DRURY LANE.—'The Best of Friends,' Drama in Four Acts. By Cecil Raleigh.  
VAUDEVILLE.—'Quality Street,' a Comedy in Four Acts. By J. M. Barrie.  
APOLLO.—'What would a Gentleman Do?' a Play in Three Acts. By Gilbert Dayle.

THE pieces produced at Drury Lane and the Vaudeville respectively represent the poles of dramatic art. In 'The Best of Friends,' under the pretence of realism, we have an action wilder and more visionary than ever was presented in romance or fairyland; in 'Quality Street' we are in a world of alleged fantasy, in which the characters are purely human and realistic, even though intentionally old-world and primitive. Both pieces are excellent in their class, and in both an allowance has to be made for the known requirements of the public. What a Drury Lane audience expects is a plot in which virtue and vice are again at feud, and the victory of the former, though complete and inevitable, is long deferred and reached by gradual steps. What it likes is to be thrilled by sensational effects. These things are provided in 'The Best of Friends,' which is in its way a model. An ungrudging concession to dramatic requirements is involved in accepting as the heroine the grandchild of a duke whom fate has converted into the mainstay of a circus, and who is in the end restored to her grandparent. Circumstance must in this instance be attempting the rôle of providence when the most accomplished horse-woman of her day falls off her horse in a peaceable parade through the streets of Oxford, breaks her arm and faints, is carried into the rooms of an undergraduate who proves to be her cousin and is destined to

be her husband, and finds a temporary asylum in the palatial home of her ducal grandfather. In Greece, with its immense seaboard on which pirates made constant descent, carrying off maidens and selling them for slaves, it was conceivable that a stolen child might prove to be the long-lost brother or sister. Such suppositions were accepted in Greek comedy, and dramatists in subsequent times have adhered slavishly to them because they saved the trouble of invention. There is, however, no need in connexion with the latest Drury Lane melodrama to question the expediency of devices which have lasted a couple of thousand years and have been travestied scores of times. "Have you a strawberry mark on your left arm?" "No." "Then you are my long-lost brother." A little difficulty seems involved in accepting the supposition that this daughter of a hundred dukes should kiss and clasp with sororal affection a half-starved clown with a floured face and a nose as black as a pet poodle's, or that her loyalty to the public should be such that after her recognition by her august kindred she should slip away from restraint in order to perform once more a feat of extreme difficulty and blood-curdling danger. These things go down unquestioned with the sensation-loving public, and as the story in its progress makes appeal to patriotic sentiment, as it has scenes of revelry and combat, of English heroes departing to the war and Boer commandants fulfilling their promise to die in the last ditch, it is stimulating and in its way excellent. A high class of acting is not demanded in such pieces, but Mrs. John Wood reappears with her unequalled delivery, and the various characters are played with a reasonable amount of success.

The claims of 'Quality Street' consist almost entirely in atmosphere. Except that there is an intentional avoidance of any deeper note it seems a far-off echo of 'The Vicar of Wakefield.' This means no more, perhaps, than that the quiet domestic country life which Goldsmith depicted survived until the second decade of the nineteenth century. There is a faint suggestion of Hannah Cowley and the Anna Matilda school, and one fainter still of Jane Austen, Mr. Austin Dobson, and many delightful people, together with a great deal of Mr. Barrie, for which we are duly grateful. In some sense the work is an apotheosis of old-maidhood. It presents a pretty and acceptable picture of a staid, formal world of which in the time necessary for reading a novel or witnessing a play no one could tire. The first act is specially pleasant and sunny. Very agreeable—such is the influence of atmosphere that we feel disposed to say vastly agreeable—is it to see the sisters with their school, though we cannot quite sympathize with the difficulties of the mistress over the "if a herring and a half cost three halfpence" problem, and we fail to see why Phoebe should cover her pretty curls with a cap far more unbecoming than anything worn by her elder sister. 'Quality Street' is very charming and very simple. So good is it that we cannot help wishing it were a little better. The spectator, however, who represses all tendency to criticism and takes Mr. Barrie's piece just as it is "is not unwise."

Mr. Dayle's aim has been to show a

man with the heart of a gentleman and a total absence of breeding. He has failed in his purpose, though he has produced a play by which his audience was greatly pleased. The task of retaining our sympathies for one animated by the most noble instincts of self-sacrifice and a common and almost sordid ambition for social recognition requires gifts higher than the dramatist has yet displayed. Neither the play nor the principal exponent, though both won high recognition, is fully satisfactory. What is more than satisfactory is the acting of Miss Nina Boucicault and Miss Marie Illington in leading parts.

### Dramatic Gossip.

SIR CHARLES WYNDHAM hopes to open at Christmas his new theatre in St. Martin's Lane, which stands exactly *dos-à-dos* to that which bears his name, with a revival of 'Rosemary,' by Mr. Louis N. Parker and Mr. Murray Carson, first produced at the Criterion on May 16th, 1896.

'A LITTLE UN-FAIRY PRINCESS,' a new play concerning children, by Frances Hodgson Burnett, the author of 'Little Lord Fauntleroy,' has been given at the Avenue for copyright purposes and with a view to production at Christmas.

AMONG promised revivals is 'Milky White,' by H. T. Craven, produced at the Strand, September 28th, 1864. This was written for Robson, and was played by Craven himself, one of the most successful of caterers for Robson, and quite the most successful of his imitators. Mr. George Giddens, who opens the Royalty on Monday with 'Sporting Simpson,' will later play the milkman hero of 'Milky White.'

'THE UNFORESEEN' is the title of Capt. Robert Marshall's new comedy, which is in rehearsal at the Haymarket.

'THE FATAL WEDDING,' which has developed at the Princess's into a popular success, has been reduced from five acts to four.

THE American season at the Adelphi has terminated somewhat suddenly. 'Capt. Kettle,' as we mentioned last week, will be produced there by Mr. Murray Carson and Mr. W. Greet.

It is stated that M. Paul Ginisty has been appointed for another seven years director of the Odéon by the Minister of the Fine Arts.

A SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY portrait of Shakespeare will be sold at Messrs. Sotheby's on November 4th, among the stock of the late Mr. Gilbert Ellis. This picture was discovered about the year 1850 by the late Charles Buttery, the well-known picture-restorer, and was at once recognized by him as a genuine seventeenth-century portrait of Shakespeare. It passed into the hands of Mr. William Russell, a well-known connoisseur, after whose death it was repurchased by Mr. Horace Buttery. It was exhibited at the Tudor Exhibition in 1890, and at the Shakespeare Memorial, Stratford-on-Avon, in 1896. It is in a panel 13½ in. by 9 in., and from its resemblance to the engraving by Droeshout it is conjectured that the painter of this picture and the engraver must both have worked from a common original.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—R. T. G.—D. S.—E. W.—C. B.—received.

A. B.—Not suitable for us.

G. R.—Many thanks.

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